Government of Saskatchewan

Annual Report 1982-83

Saskatchewan Advanced Education and Manpower

The Annual Report of Saskatchewan Advanced Education and Manpower

for the period July 1, 1982 through June 30, 1983

To The Honourable C. Irwin McIntosh
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan

Sir:
I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Department of Advanced Education and Manpower for the year ending June 30, 1983.

Respectfully submitted,

Gordon Currie

The Honourable Gordon Currie
Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower

Regina
July 1, 1983

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I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Department of Advanced Education and Manpower for the year ending June 30, 1983.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. Johnson

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Deputy Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower

Regina
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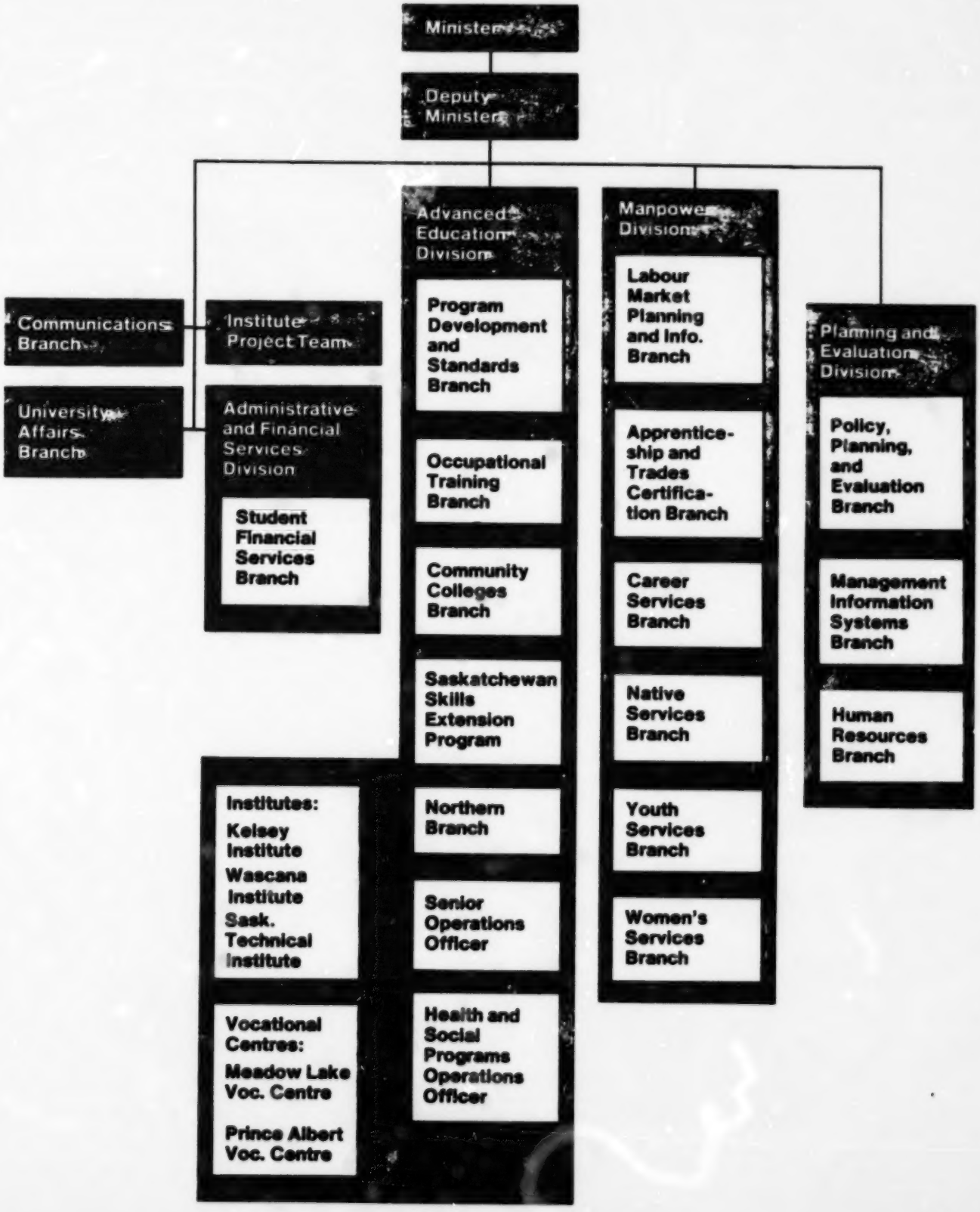
Department Organization



Introduction

During the year under review the former Department of Continuing Education was transformed into the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower by an Act of the Provincial Legislature which came into effect on April 1, 1983.

The mandate of the new Department is considerably broader than that of its predecessor, permitting it to focus more specifically on employment preparation. The new Department's activities have been and will continue to be addressed toward meeting Saskatchewan's projected long-term need for skilled labour through the preparation of Saskatchewan citizens for effective entry, adaptation, and participation in the labour market.

The Department's new structure integrates the key activities of advanced education, manpower planning, and employment programming which were previously delivered through the Departments of Continuing Education, Labour, Industry and Commerce, and Culture and Youth.

The Department's mission is to equip Saskatchewan residents with skills, information, and intellectual development in order to ensure that they are able to compete in a national and international business environment.

In keeping with this mission, the Department has made provision for a 60 per cent expansion of its technical training capacity over the next three years. This will involve additional programming at the three existing technical institutes, as well as the construction of a fourth institute at Prince Albert at a cost of $26 million.

Recognizing that many interested Saskatchewan residents cannot attend institutes for geographic reasons, the Department also established a new Saskatchewan Skills Extension Program to offer credit vocational training at a variety of locations throughout the province.

In the university sector, the year under review saw legislation to terminate the Universities Commission, with its functions to be incorporated into the Department by means of the University Affairs Branch. This new arrangement will permit more direct communication between government and the universities, and will permit more effective and integrated post-secondary education planning.

Students seeking summer employment in 1983 faced particular difficulties resulting from the recessionary phase of the economy. To assist Saskatchewan students in obtaining employment, the Department administered the "Opportunities '83" program at a total cost of $4 million, providing subsidies to employers around the province who hired students. An employer subsidy of up to $350 per month was provided for each full-time summer job created. This program was fully subscribed, resulting in jobs for some 4,100 students.

W. G. Johnson

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Deputy Minister

Advanced Education Division

The Advanced Education Division has a mandate to design and offer adult and post-secondary education programs which meet the needs of Saskatchewan people. This involves working with groups in the province, including educators, business, industry, and others to ensure that the programs offered are responsive to economic and social demands. It also involves planning to make training programs as flexible and accessible as possible, so that individuals are not prevented from furthering their education for reasons of physical disability, race, sex, or geographic location.

To this end, the division has responsibility for the three technical institutes, the Northern Branch, the expanded Saskatchewan Skills Extension Program, program development, inter-provincial university training agreements, federal-provincial occupational training agreements, and liaison with and support for the 16 community colleges.

Program Development and Standards Branch

The Program Development and Standards Branch provides support for the development, modification, or acquisition of educational programs and learning resources for the province's technical institutes and community colleges.

More specifically, it initiates and co-ordinates the development of flexible programs to meet the skill training needs of full-time and part-time adult learners in the province. It also monitors the co-ordination and articulation of program standards, curricula, and resources among institutes and community colleges.

The branch provides direction and assistance to the post-secondary, adult and vocational education sector in the development of resource materials, techniques, and processes necessary for the effective delivery of skill training programs. It operates a clearinghouse service for course outlines for the community colleges, as well as provides a media co-ordination service for the institutes and community colleges for the acquisition and production of educational media resources.

In the past year, major areas of emphasis for the branch continued to be vocational training development and general adult education development.

Vocational Training Developments

The redesign of instructional programs and resources was continued in a number of institute industrial programs, with the aim of adopting a competency-based learning system as an integral part of the post-secondary vocational training system in the province. This involves restructuring the programs into a series of self-contained modules or instructional packages based on the skills or competencies required in industry. These modules are used by the institutes to provide a flexible delivery for full- or part-time students, as well as for adult learners. This style of training provides for an increased volume of adult trainees and for considerable flexibility in the selection of relevant content by students.

Major developments in competency-based learning have continued in the carpentry program at the Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences in Saskatoon. The development of competency-based learning activity packages in word processing began in 1982 at the Saskatchewan Technical Institute, with completion of the project scheduled for 1983. It is anticipated that these learning activity packages will provide the necessary flexibility required for outreach delivery throughout the province.

Currently, the branch is assisting in the development of refresher course materials in co-operation with the Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences and the Saskatchewan Psychiatric Nurses Association. These course materials will be produced in a competency-based modular format that will allow students to progress at their own rates and be accessible to individuals anywhere in Saskatchewan.

The branch continues to conduct occupational training needs analysis workshops and to offer consultative assistance in skill analysis or clarification. During the year under review, skill profiles were developed for the following occupations: horticultural assistant, electrical electronic maintenance repair, pesticide applicator, local government administrator, and plumbing.

General Adult Education Developments

As in previous years, the branch has supported the community colleges in the development of concentrated short-term, highly-flexible programs to meet the identified training needs of adult learners throughout the province. Three such programs, with provincial applicability, were developed: instructor training package, management of volunteer programs training program, and, resources for family growth. In addition, approval was granted to proceed with the development of Adult Basic Education (Level 5-10) home study material to provide a means by which learning materials could be delivered to students who are not in a position to attend full time classes at an established ABE centre, and, the packaging of the revised 40-hour day care program so that it can be implemented in the college system throughout the province. Completion of these projects is anticipated in the fall, 1983.

The branch operated a clearinghouse for course outlines for community colleges. This activity included documenting existing college courses, classifying and storing course descriptions, and retrieving and mailing course descriptions on request. As well, the branch provided a link between SaskMedia and the community colleges and institutes for the development or acquisition of media resources.

In addition to the acquisition of media material, the branch carried out searches for both audio-visual and printed resources when a need for these resources was expressed. These searches included such topics as small business management and micro-computer training.

Occupational Training Branch

The Occupational Training Branch is responsible for co-ordination of various federal-provincial cost-shared occupational training programs, the provincially-funded Non-Status Indian and Metis program, and the administration of *The Private Vocational Schools Regulation Act.*

The branch negotiates agreements respecting federally-funded training under the National Training Program, through which institutional training programs are provided. The branch is responsible for the preparation of all training schedules concluded under agreements between the Department and departments of the federal government.

The branch represents the institutes, vocational centres, and community colleges in the purchase of training places by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, in accordance with the National Training Agreement. Areas of training under the agreement include adult basic education, pre-employment and skill courses, apprenticeship, agricultural training, language training, and industry-based training.

In the case of industry-based training, the branch is responsible for approving training plans, supervising the quality of training, and assisting industry in developing training plans.

Except for industry-based training, the majority of training is conducted by the technical institutes, vocational centres, and community colleges, and is included in their total enrolment statistics. During 1982-83 under the National Training Agreement, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission purchased training places in Saskatchewan for approximately 8,500 trainees.

Adult Basic Education

The Adult Basic Education program includes grade levels from Adult 1 to 12. A Job Readiness Training program (JRT) is also available to persons who need an understanding of the basic skills required for direct entry into the labour market.

In 1982-83, enrolment in Adult Basic Education, under NITP, was 1,254. Courses were delivered by the community colleges and vocational centres.

During the year under review, enrolment in pre-employment and skill courses was 1,600. Training was delivered by the technical institutes, vocational centres, and community colleges.

In 1982-83, apprenticeship training was provided to 2,601 persons in trades under the NITP agreement. Training was delivered by Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, Meadow Lake Vocational Centre, Saskatchewan Technical Institute, and the Saskatchewan Power Training Centre at Weyburn. A breakdown by training, training centre, and training level is provided in Table 37 in the statistical section of this report.

Under NITP, Occupational English courses are provided for new Canadians. In 1982-83, 604 persons participated in language training programs.

Industry-Based Training

Industry-based training in the province of Saskatchewan is a program designed to provide work skills for a variety of types of potential employees in response to the specific needs of industry. By agreement, the federal government, in co-operation with the provincial government, provides training-on-the-job situations for disadvantaged, unemployed, and employment-threatened persons.

The Canadian and Saskatchewan governments respectively fulfill their obligations to this program through the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Saskatchewan Department of Advanced Education and Manpower. An employer contracts with the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission to provide industry-based training. This helps meet the manpower needs of local employers and significantly increases the job skills and employability of trainees.

The training format depends on arrangements between the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and an employer, association, or group of industries. It may be an on-the-job, one-to-one training situation or a combination of institution and on-the-job training.

Two federal-provincial agreements govern the training of the disadvantaged, affecting the overall costs and type of rehabilitative training services offered by the Department.

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons

Under the terms of the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (VRDP) Agreement, rehabilitative vocational training is offered to mentally and/or physically disabled persons who are vocationally handicapped. Costs are 50 per cent cost-shared with the federal government through Health and Welfare Canada.

Saskatchewan Advanced Education and Manpower administers the training-related costs for those approved by the VRDP training and selection committee. Training represents one service in a spectrum of comprehensive rehabilitative services provided co-operatively by several government departments.

In 1982-83, 456 persons received training under the VRDP Program.

Non-Status Indian and Metis Program

The Occupational Training Branch also administers the Non-Status Indian and Metis program (NSIM), which provides training for non-status Indians and Metis. The program is funded entirely by the Province of Saskatchewan.

Training programs, identified by local Metis people, are either sponsored and funded solely by the NSIM program or in co-operation with other agencies. Training of individuals is sponsored in various programs at the universities, technical institutes, vocational centres, community colleges, and private vocational schools.

In 1982-83, the enrolment of the NSIM program totalled 1,513. Tables 39 to 42 in the statistical section provide further NSIM statistics.

Registered Private Vocational Schools

In addition, the Occupational Training Branch is responsible for registering private vocational schools in the province, under *The Private Vocational Schools Regulations Act*.

Eighteen private vocational schools were registered under *The Private Vocational Schools Regulations Act* during the 1982 calendar year. These schools, all located in Saskatchewan, offered courses in bartending, beauty culture, business support occupations, computer programming, electrolysis, horsemanship, income tax preparation, pilot training, and radio broadcasting.

In 1982, the 18 private vocational schools had a combined enrolment of 1,386 persons, compared to 1,665 in 1981.

Community Colleges Branch

The Community Colleges Branch of the Department is responsible for: administering *The Community Colleges Act* and regulations; participating in the Department's general mandate of developing an integrated and comprehensive system of adult education opportunities, readily accessible to all adults in Saskatchewan; facilitating the continuing development of Saskatchewan's community college system; providing leadership and consultation to the adult basic education system in areas such as program planning, program policy, curricula materials, curricula revision, professional development; administering the provincial General Education Development (GED) Testing Services; and, administering the English as a Second Language (ESL) program, under the terms of a federal-provincial agreement with the Secretary of State.

Since community college development began in 1973, 16 regionally-based community colleges have been established to deliver programs and services to adults in all parts of the province. Fifteen of these colleges receive supporting grants from the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower.

During the year under review, three colleges — La Ronge, North East, and West Side — were realigned, coming into the jurisdiction of the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower. The Saskatchewan Indian Community College offered programs on Indian reserves and Crown lands throughout the province, under a joint agreement between Canada and Saskatchewan. Lakeland College served regions in both Saskatchewan and Alberta. Since April 1, 1978, it has been administered by a Board of Governors appointed by the Government of Alberta, with programs in its Saskatchewan region financed by a global grant from the Saskatchewan Department of Advanced Education and Manpower.

A college grant formula has been used for six years in determining grants to rural colleges. In 1981-82, a study regarding the funding process for colleges was undertaken. In 1982-83, a revised formula was developed which increased the college base funding component and effectively decreased the participant hour component. It is anticipated that this formula will be implemented in 1983-84.

Saskatchewan community colleges are regionally-based to decentralize learning opportunities for the province's adults. Decentralization is reflected in the colleges' utilization of existing community facilities and resources throughout their regions, rather than development of campus models that tend to centralize learning opportunities.

Decentralization is also reflected in the structure of the Community Colleges Branch. Only five administrative and professional staff members are located in the central office in Regina, while a departmental field presence is provided for each of the community college regions which receive supporting grants from the Department. In addition to other responsibilities, the field representatives provide liaison between community colleges and the Department. During 1982-83, the field representatives played a major role in the program administration of the Non-Status Indian and Metis program.

Branch personnel provide co-ordination, advice, assistance, and support services to facilitate the continuing development and maintenance of the colleges. Through budget reviews and meetings they ensure that colleges meet the requirements of *The Community Colleges Act* and regulations.

Community college boards, consisting of seven members, determine policy, set priorities and administer college affairs. They hire a minimum of permanent staff members in order to maintain flexibility in meeting the needs of individuals and communities in their regions. The college boards and staffs rely heavily on volunteers at the community level. More than 600 local committees, composed of volunteers, identify local program needs and assume other responsibilities as approved by their respective college boards.

During 1982-83, a Joint Colleges/Department review process was begun to examine and implement the latest materials in English as a Second Language. In addition, the branch co-ordinated the pilot testing of the Adult Basic Education curricula in the community colleges. The developmental process for these projects included the Department's Program Development and Standards Branch as well as instructional and administrative personnel throughout the community college system.

In 1982-83, the GED advertising brochures, test marking equipment, applications, and test answer sheets were made more efficient. The GED brochure was revised, translated to braille, and put on audio-tape for the visually handicapped. The Social Studies Test was also translated to braille, providing complete braille as well as audio testing for the handicapped.

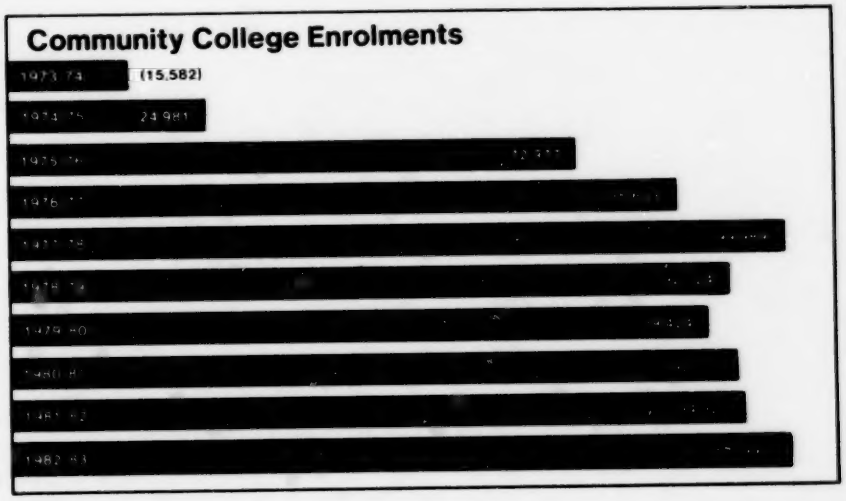
During February and March, Community Colleges Branch conducted five regionally-based trustee orientation workshops, held over an evening and a full day in each region. Fifty-nine of the 78 college trustees attended these workshops.

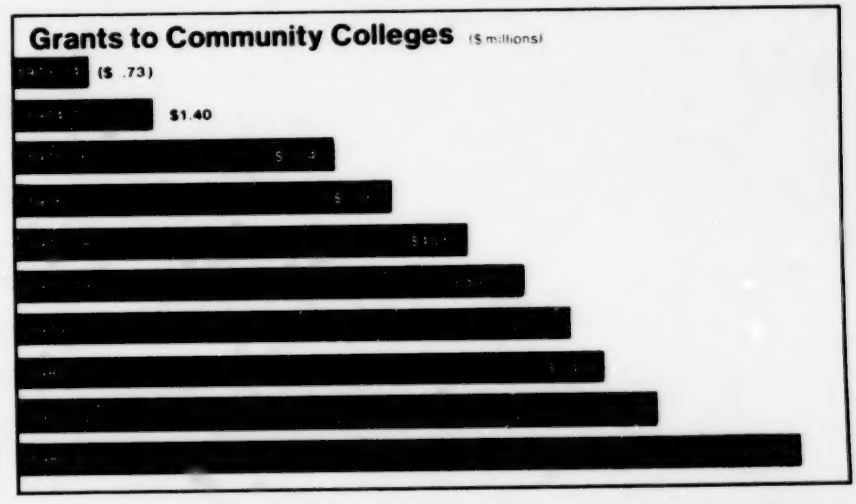
In co-operation with universities, technical institutes, organizations, agencies, and government departments, the community colleges have extended educational opportunities to adults throughout the province.

Enrolment increased by approximately 6.0 per cent in the 13 southern colleges, from 94,929 in 1981-82 to 100,661 in 1982-83. During the year, a number of colleges further developed counselling functions and learning centres.

The figures also indicate an increase in the level of class activity in the colleges. From July 1, 1982, to June 30, 1983, community colleges were involved in delivering 7,564 learning events, constituting a 6.5 per cent increase over the 7,102 held in 1981-82. The average registration was 13.2 participants for each event. There was continued emphasis on reaching adults in small and remote communities — with 55.3 per cent of college registrations in rural areas.

The learning events varied from short one-evening seminars to formal classroom instruction of over 1,000





hours in such programs as Adult Basic Education. Average class duration was 35.7 hours, with an average class size of 14.4 in the two large urban colleges, Regina Plains and Saskatoon Region, and an average class size of 13.0 in the other 11 colleges.

On an enrolment basis, learning events related to physical development proved most popular, accounting for 20.2 per cent of all registrations last year. On an enrolment basis, the area of physical development surpassed home skills as the most popular program area. In particular, those programs related to health and fitness showed the second largest increase in enrolment with a two per cent increase, from 6.9 per cent of total colleges enrolmer ., to 8.9 per cent. Other programs, on the basis of percentage of enrolment, included: fine and applied arts and crafts, 17.5; home skills, 19.3; personal development, 10.9; family-community, 5.0; adult secondary education, 4.2; agriculture, 3.9; university credit, 3.5; adult basic education, 4.8; and institute certificate courses. 1.8. Overall, the trends see fine and applied arts and crafts, home skills, personal development, and family and community classes down 1.5 percentage points, on average, with employment courses moving up 2.0 percentage points and physical development up 3.5 points.

On the basis of participant hours, which is more indicative of the utilization of community college resources, the profile of programming changes significantly. Adult Basic Education accounted for 43.0 per cent of the almost four million hours attended — almost half of the student time. Other types of learning events, on the basis of participant hours, included: employment training, 9.6 per cent; institute certificate, 13.8; home skills, 5.9; fine and applied arts and crafts, 8.5; university credit, 4.5; health and physical education, 5.6; personal development, 3.4; adult secondary education, 3.2; agriculture, 1.7; and family-community, 0.8.

The 1982-83 program year showed a 3.6 per cent increase in the percentage of males enrolling in community college programs. Persons under 30 years of age accounted for 46.8 per cent of all registrations, showing a 3.4 per cent increase, compared with 38.1 per cent for those between the ages of 30 and 49, and 15.0 per cent for those who are 50 years of age and older, both showing a decline of 2.3 and 1.8 per cent respectively.

Of participants reporting educational level, 29.6 per cent had a formal educational level below Grade 12. Those with Grade 12 constituted 27.0 per cent of participants. Those with some university or technical post-secondary training comprised 16.7 per cent, which is a 1.1. per cent increase. Those who had completed university or technical training comprised 26.8 per cent, a 1.3 per cent increase.

Saskatchewan Community College Regions

* *Saskatchewan Indian Community College offers educational programs on Indian reserves throughout Saskatchewan.*

General Educational Development Testing Services

The General Educational Development (GED) Testing Program is a program through which adults may receive a high school equivalency certificate. The GED program recognizes that many adults who have not completed a formal high school education may have acquired, through

years of experience, an educational maturity equal to or above the level of a high school graduate. The GED program is designed to help determine that level. Tests are provided in French as well as braille, large type and audio-tape for the visually and physically handicapped.

GED tests are conducted by the community colleges across the province. From July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983, a total of 147 regular and 128 special test sittings were held. From July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982, a total of 2,910 adults in Saskatchewan wrote the GED Tests. Of the 2,910 adults who wrote, 2,277 (78.2 per cent) received a high school equivalency standing. Of these, 1,623 adults obtained a Grade 12 standing, 375 received Grade 11 standing, and 279 received Grade 10 standing. Those participating in GED include: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Yukon, the North West Territories, and all American States.

Two braille, one audio-tape, and one French-language test were also administered.

English As A Second Language

The English as a Second Language (ESL) program provides part-time language and citizenship instruction to new Canadians who have been granted permanent admission to Canada. The program provides for the teaching of the English language, and the basics regarding Canadian society towards citizenship for Canadian newcomers. Costs for this program are shared with the federal Department of the Secretary of State to facilitate the adjustment of new Canadians to the Canadian community and help them to qualify for Canadian citizenship.

The ESL program is delivered by community colleges. In 1982-83, a total of 88 classes involving 807 adults were conducted in nine community college regions. Of those students indicating, 330 were male, 430 were female.

Northern Branch

The Northern Branch of the Department of Advanced Education Education and Manpower is charged with the responsibility of providing northern adults with educational opportunities that will enable them to fully participate in the economic and social development of northern Saskatchewan.

In 1982-83, the Northern Branch fulfilled its mandate by providing programs and services which present adult northerners with opportunities to:

- upgrade their basic skills and develop the technical/trades related competencies they require to fully and effectively participate in the social and economic development of northern Saskatchewan;
- update and augment existing skills, as required, to render traditional enterprises viable;
- acquire the occupational skills necessary for mobility within the total labour market;
- broaden their understanding of and exposure to the variety of occupational options available;
- learn about and use support services aimed at facilitating full effective participation in skill development/training options; and,
- in general, to provide equality of educational opportunity to all residents of northern Saskatchewan.

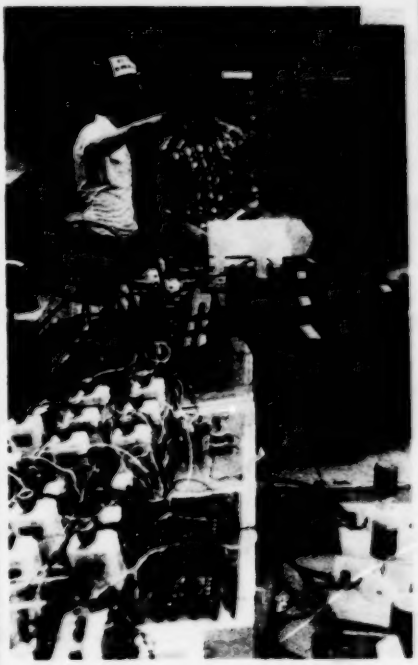
Northern Careers Program (NCP)

The Northern Careers Program provides financial and counselling support to residents of the Northern Administrative District. The program encourages residents to begin and continue post-secondary education.

The level of assistance is determined by the length of residency in northern Saskatchewan. Full support includes payment of tuition, books, transportation costs, and a living allowance.

Training

University	
Enrolment	43
No. of new applicants	—
No. of graduates	4
Technical	
Enrolment	20
No. of new applicants	—
No. of graduates	12



Northern Training Program (NTP)

The Northern Training Program (NTP) offers two types of adult education courses: Skill Training and Adult Basic Education.

Skill Training

The policy of the branch is to emphasize job-related skill training delivered by the community colleges in conjunction with southern institutes. The purpose of this policy is to allow northerners to benefit from jobs created by current resource development. To this end, the branch co-operates with industry to design and deliver special programs which prepare northerners for immediate employment.

Adult Basic Education and Community Learning Centres

Adult Basic Education (ABE) courses provide an opportunity for northern adults to develop the basic skills and abilities required to undertake further training or to meet employment criteria. In the 1982-83 year, two Adult Basic Education courses were operated in the Northern Administrative District.

In addition to Adult Basic Education courses, nine community learning centres were operated in northern Saskatchewan in 1982-83. Community learning centres provide a unique alternative to bridging the gap to further academic training. Increasing demands on this type of centre demonstrate the need to continue providing this service.

Forestry Training

Type of Course	No. of Trainees	Location
Forwarded Operator	2	Pinehouse
Forwarded Operator	4	Montreal Lake
Clearing Saw Operator	10	White Fox
Clearing Saw Maintenance	10	Montreal Lake
Casual Use (Chainsaw)	7	La Ronge
Timber Harvester (Chainsaw Operator)	16	Chitek Lake

*Note — Courses range from 1 to 12 weeks.

Forestry

This program develops and delivers vocational forestry-related programs. During the 1982-83 fiscal year, the program: developed forestry instructor skills; provided courses on the operation and maintenance of chainsaws, clearing saws, shortwood forwarding and cable skidders; assisted in an economic development study on grade recovery of aspen and jack pine; assisted in the organization and delivery of the Saskatchewan Forestry Congress 1982; and, developed audio/visual programs appropriate to vocational forestry training, as well as assisting communities, other departments, and private industry in furthering forestry employment opportunities.

Industry-Related Training

In 1982-83, the branch assisted in the delivery of various courses directly related to the training of students in obtaining positions within the technical/trades field. Following is a brief description of each course delivered.

Chemical Technician Program

This one-year institute-level program trained 16 students for positions as chemical technicians in analytical laboratories of resource industries and provided a basis for those seeking university training. Eight positions at Key Lake Mining Corporation's laboratory were committed to graduates of this program.

Commercial Cooking Program

This six-month program combined alternating periods of work and theory for the training of eight students.

Construction Labourer

During 1982-83, the branch, in conjunction with Saskatchewan Construction and General Worker's Training Trust Fund, the Federal Local Employment Assistance Program, and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, assisted in delivering a series of courses designed to prepare construction labourers for work at the Key Lake mine site. Intake was 106 students.

Piping Industry

In co-operation with the Saskatchewan Piping Industry Joint Training Board, the branch assisted in the delivery of apprenticeship training to northerners working on northern construction sites in the pipefitting trade.

In 1982-83 six trainees were employed by Botting Mechanical Ltd. and have completed their probationary apprenticeship period. Employment is guaranteed at Key Lake. In 1983-84, training is again planned for the six candidates to continue Level Two of this on-site apprenticeship at Key Lake.

New Programs

During the reporting year, the branch developed the following new programs:

Mine Equipment Operator Program

Key Lake Mining Corporation (KLMC) will, utilizing a text and video assisted curriculum, train approximately 55 equipment operators. This training will enable these employees to advance through the job-pay progression at the mine. This advancement covers a period of two to three years, with operators advancing as positions become vacant.

Mill Operator Program

Through on-the-job training this program combines text and visual material to develop the component skills needed for operators to progress through the job-pay progression.

Apprenticeship Training

This training will be conducted for heavy duty repair, industrial mechanics, and electrical trades. KLMC will provide on-the-job training for 20 employees over a period of two years.

Environmental Technician

This institute-level program will train 12 students in the skills of chemical analysis, field sampling, data interpretation, and report writing. Program graduates will monitor the status of agricultural, wilderness, domestic, and industrial environments for the quality of air, water and soil with respect to the presence of chemical, biological, and radiation hazards.

Saskatchewan Skills Extension Program

The Saskatchewan Skills Extension Program (SSEP) was established to facilitate expansion and decentralization of institute-based credit training programs. Training needs that related to present and future employment opportunities in Saskatchewan are identified by individual community colleges and by other agencies. Training proposals are reviewed and priorized, with those approved being listed in the Department's annual training plan.

Arrangements for delivery of programs are made through a three-party contract involving a technical institute, a college, and the SSEP as the funding and co-ordinating agent. Under these agreements, the technical institutes determine program standards, monitor program quality, and provide certification to graduating students.

This decentralized program delivery mechanism increases accessibility to credit training for people in rural and smaller urban centres. In 1982-83, 109 programs or program modules were delivered throughout the province. Of these, only 11 were delivered in centres in which the institutes are situated.

This type of program delivery also reduces dependence on the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) to fund off-campus training. The budget of SSEP allows it to fund training with or without sponsor participation. As a result, provincial training priorities can be advanced independently from those of CEIC, when the two are not the same. Funding of programs without full CEIC purchase also accommodates access to training by fee-paying students who may otherwise be unable to participate in training.

SSEP also provides for an equalization of tuition fees. Its funding of credit programs enables colleges to apply the same fee schedules as the institutes for training provided in their regions.

The skills extension program integrates off-site with on-site programming to ensure that credit for off-site training would be cumulative toward eventual certification, or toward advanced placement in on-site programs.

SSEP emphasizes pre-employment rather than apprenticeship training. Training is related to current and future employment opportunities, either within a college region or elsewhere within the province.

In 1982-83, the number of fully-funded programs delivered in the southern region was 36 (30,428 training days). In northern Saskatchewan, 13 programs (16,396 training days) were delivered through SSEP and funded by the Northern Branch of the Department. Sixty programs or program modules (47,738 training days) were either partially funded or provided on a full-cost-recovery basis. The total number of programs was 109 (94,562 training days).

Technical Institutes

There are three technical institutes in Saskatchewan: Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences in Saskatoon, Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences in Regina, and the Saskatchewan Technical Institute in Moose Jaw.

The institutes deliver a variety of programs which lead directly to employment in business, industry, or government. Program selection and development respond to identified post-secondary needs of the people of the province, provincial manpower requirements, and occupational trends. Programs are offered in the general areas of trades, technologies, service occupations, agriculture, health sciences, and business education.

During the year under review, the government announced a four-year, $120-million plan to increase the capacity of Saskatchewan's technical training system by 60 per cent. This will involve increased capacity at the three existing institutes, as well as construction of the new institute in Prince Albert and expansion of the Saskatchewan Skills Extension Program.

Kelsey Institute

The total recorded enrolment for regular daytime, skills extension, and continuing studies programs was 8,074 in 1982-83, compared to 7,117 in 1981-82.

Overall enrolments increased over the 1981-82 year by approximately 12 per cent. This was largely due to a more than 300 per cent increase in the delivery of Saskatchewan Skills Extension Program courses throughout the province.

Extended-day programs were initiated during this reporting year. Included were seven special new programs offered in co-operation with CEIC, which were mounted in a short time span to provide training for select clients. Programs included drafting, energy audit technician, basic woodworking, basic plumbing, building operator, drywall construction, and basic machine shop training.

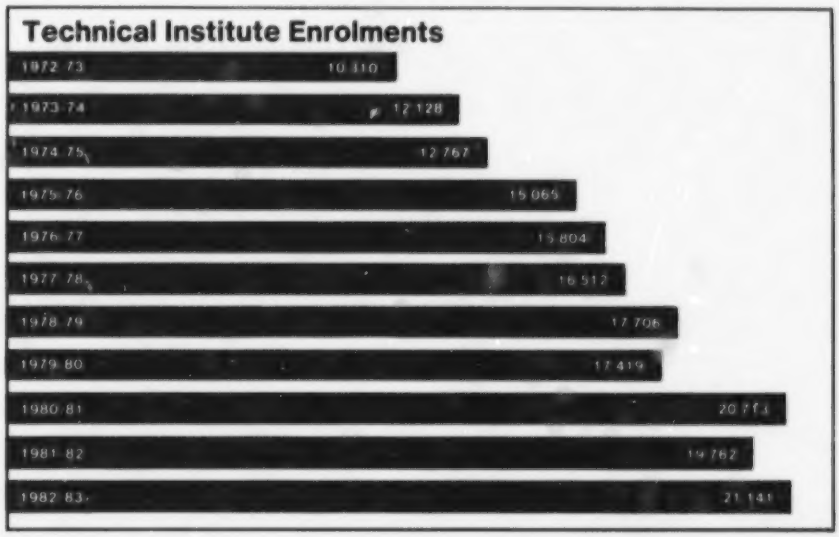
Interest in institute-based programs remained at a high level as reflected in an overall application count increase of 15 per cent for fall intake programs.

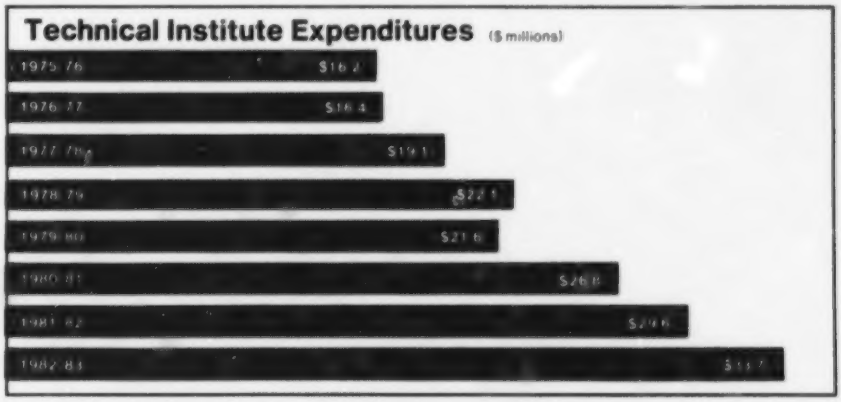
The declining trend in continuing studies registrations reflect increased public demand for occupation-related courses as compared to courses of a general-interest nature.

A five per cent decline from 1981-82 figures in overall enrolments for the apprenticeship programs also appears to be employment related.

The Idylwyld Child Care Co-op day care centre, which is associated with the Child Care Worker program, was opened on December 1, 1982. The population increased to reach a full capacity of 40 children in April, 1983. The centre is located in the old teacher's college, adjacent to the main campus.

Interdepartmental co-operation was shown on June 6, 1983 when the Hon. J. Garner, Minister of Highways and Transportation, turned over three units of construction machinery to the heavy equipment mechanics program





to be used for training purposes. These included a crawler tractor with dozer, a scraper, and a motor grader.

The close of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Central Saskatchewan Technical Institute, which ultimately became Kelsey Institute, saw the retirement of Mr. Ken Gunn, who served as Principal for 10 years after having held several other administrative positions at Kelsey. His successor is Mr. George Brown, formerly the Vice-Principal (Programs), who has been associated with the Institute from its beginning.

Wascana Institute

Wascana Institute continued to expand its educational offering in the 1982-83 year, particularly in the agricultural programs area. Overall, the institute increased its program activities by 28.4 per cent over 1981-82.

In the field of agriculture, because it is primarily a skills extension program, the majority of programming takes place at many locations around the province. Wascana Institute continued to co-operate with community colleges throughout the province to provide not just agricultural courses, but skill training in a number of program areas at various locations.

The offering of non-sequential student entry and part-time study continued to grow at the institute, providing for greater participation and accessibility to training. Planning began in the reporting year on a substantial expansion of Wascana's programming, aimed at adding a number of new trade and technical programs and increasing the capacity of certain existing ones.

Program development began this year on such existing and new programs as: word processing, accounting (adding a second year to the program), pesticides applicator, agricultural certificate (to help produce skilled farm labour), and the telecommunications program (increased to accommodate more students). In addition, considerable effort is under way to convert existing programs and to have new programs modeled on a competency-based format, to provide greater flexibility and accessibility.

Saskatchewan Technical Institute

Applications for regular day programs continued to exceed capacity in nearly all Saskatchewan technical institute programs, with applicant-to-admission ratios ranging from 1.5:1 to 10:1. Total number of students enrolled in day, extension, and Saskatchewan Skills Extension Program courses was 4,618, a decrease of 1,337 from last year's figures. This decrease was in the extension division, where constraints made it necessary to transfer rural industrial programs to Wascana (770 students), and defer off-campus special automotive courses (500 students).

Although the economy was depressed, only the Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan discontinued its STI electronics training program. Second-shift programs for the Saskatchewan Power Corporation, correspondence and on-campus programs for TransCanada Pipelines, and construction courses for the Federated Co-operatives were STI's major industrial services programs and are scheduled to be repeated in the 1983-84 academic year. Three electronics programs were completed for members of the Canadian Armed Forces, where students came from bases across Canada and Europe.

Program offerings were expanded for northern Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan Indian Community College. A pilot co-operative education project was initiated in Buffalo Narrows, with work experience conducted at Key Lake. An administrative secretary program was completed at Uranium City.

An annual forum has now been established with the City of Moose Jaw and the Chamber of Commerce to improve liaison and working relationships. The STI management committee has now developed to the stage where it is an independent body representing all segments of the institute, and reporting directly to the principal.

A personnel inventory and staff development policy has been implemented. A complete institute evaluation will commence with a self-study project ready for this fall. The Student Business Association received a federal grant for three students to work during the 1983 summer on an employment and public relations project promoting STI's business technology programs.

This year marks the institute's 25th anniversary, and it faces an immediate challenge for the year. A new addition, a leased building, major renovations to existing facilities, the addition of three new programs, and the expansion of existing programs will increase enrolment by 200 students in September, 1983.

Current expansion plans call for from four to six additional 65- to 80-week high skilled programs to be operational by late January of 1984, funded by the federal government. Some new high technology equipment for the engineering and data processing programs will be purchased and in use by the 1983 fall semester.

Meadow Lake Regional Vocational Centre

The centre provides training in adult basic education, office education, building construction, motor vehicle mechanical repair, introductory heavy equipment mechanics, and apprenticeship training in carpentry.

The centre is equipped with facilities for mechanical and construction shops, kitchen cafeteria, resource centre, and access for sports and recreation activity. Residential trailers provide accommodation for single students taking programs at the centre.

Kelsey Institute is responsible for the centre's administration and programming. During 1982-83, enrolment in the centre's programs totalled 191.

Prince Albert Vocational Centre

The Prince Albert Vocational Centre provides training in adult basic education, building construction, business education, cosmetology, electrical construction, human services, motor vehicle mechanical repair, life skills coach training, radio and television servicing, service occupational training, and welding. The centre was established in 1967 to provide training for residents of the central region of Saskatchewan.

Natonum Community College is responsible for the administration, staffing, and programming of the vocational centre. During 1982-83, enrolment in the centre's programs totalled 417.

Institute Project Team

A project team was established in the Department to co-ordinate the expansion of technical training places in the province. The government announced in the spring 1983 budget that $120 million will be committed over the next four years to increase the number of technical training places from its current level of 5,500 per year to a level of 8,600 per year — an increase of 3,100 training places per year, or nearly 60 per cent.

The four-year addition of training places will include 885 at Wascana Institute in Regina, 440 at the Saskatchewan Technical Institute in Moose Jaw, 395 at Kelsey Institute in Saskatoon, 590 through the Saskatchewan Skills Extension Program throughout rural Saskatchewan and the North, and 806 at the new technical institute to be located at Prince Albert.

There is an emphasis being placed upon creating training capacities in those areas in which future demand is expected to be the highest, including trades and high technology.

Curriculum development in an individualized competency-based format is being undertaken for the new programs being introduced at Wascana Institute and at the Prince Albert institute.

Prince Albert Technical Institute

The plans for the previously announced technical institute to be located in Prince Albert were revised and significantly expanded. The capital construction project was increased from $15.4 million to $25 million. The student capacity was increased from 418 training places to 656 (additional training places will be accommodated outside of the institute facility); the additional programs include mining, forestry, cosmetology, commercial cooking, food service, business education and leadership development.

The new institute, which will begin some programming in the fall of 1985, will offer programs to residents of the north-central part of the province in the fields of resources, construction and manufacturing, industrial maintenance services, industrial equipment operations, and business occupations.

The development of programs, philosophy and operational style, facilities and equipment, support systems, admission procedures, and staffing is being undertaken by a planning group associated with the Institute Project Team.

During the year under review, additional land for the institute was acquired from the City of Prince Albert.

Manpower Division

The Manpower Division generally works to make Saskatchewan's adult and post-secondary education system serve the province in ways which are responsive to the employment needs of individuals and employers. More specifically, it:

- assists people and communities with development of their maximum potential in their individual contribution to the economy, and to obtain jobs which match their skills, capabilities, and needs;
- assists employers in meeting their labour needs and advises on the supply and most effective use of manpower;
- assists in preparing the overall Saskatchewan labour supply for effective entry and contribution to the provincial economy;
- assists those already in the labour force in adapting to economic and technological change and in becoming established, or re-established, in employment; and,
- assists in the reduction of both structural and cyclical fluctuations in employment.

Labour Market Planning and Information Branch

The Labour Market Planning and Information Branch was derived from the former Training Needs Assessment Branch during 1982-83.

In addition to training needs assessments into specific occupational areas based on requests from the private sector or other government departments, the branch is responsible for labour market planning, graduate follow-up studies, intergovernmental co-ordination of manpower information, private sector interface, and public relations as it relates to manpower/labour market planning activities.

The primary responsibility of the branch is to co-ordinate, develop, analyze, and disseminate labour marketing planning information regarding the supply and demand for labour in the provincial labour market for both the immediate and long-term future, with the aim of identifying projected occupational and training imbalances.

The branch also conducts follow-up surveys to provide demographic and employment information on graduates from technical-vocational programs, to assist in evaluating the effectiveness of training programs. The graduate follow-up survey is conducted approximately six months after graduation. Reports entitled "Employment Statistics for Institute Graduates" are produced to provide counsellors with information on the employment of graduates of Saskatchewan's technical-vocational institutes. Employment rates, locations, and incomes, as well as typical occupations, duties, and employing agencies are highlighted for each program.

The branch, in co-operation with the federal government, business, and labour is taking a lead provincial government role in the development of the Canadian Occupational Projection System (COPS). The system is a federal government venture designed to collect, organize, and disseminate information about future supply and demand for workers on an occupational basis. The intent of COPS is to provide labour market information that allows for better balance between the supply and demand for labour as well as better long-term planning of Canada's human resources.

Interprovincial and federal-provincial activities related to the manpower planning function are a priority of the branch. A liaison is maintained with the private sector, whose input is critical to the labour market planning process. Public relations is an integral part of the branch's operation, particularly with those departments, Crown corporations, agencies, and private sector contacts having a vested interest in manpower/labour market planning activities.

Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Branch

Effective April 1, 1983, responsibility for the apprenticeship training and trade certification programs was transferred from the Apprenticeship and Standards Division of the Department of Labour to the Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Branch of the newly established Department of Advanced Education and Manpower.

The major functions of the branch are:

- to administer *The Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Act*;
- to develop, implement, and promote the province's apprenticeship training program;
- with the assistance of the Provincial Apprenticeship Board and the trade advisory boards, to establish and develop standards and examinations for the certification of tradesmen and journeymen;
- with the assistance of industry, to identify trades which should be designated under the Act;
- to administer the interprovincial Red Seal program and to share in the development of the program with the other provinces and territories.

Twenty-six trades are presently designated under *The Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Act*. Apprenticeship training in these trades has two major components — technical training, which is usually provided at the technical institutes; and on-the-job training, which is completed under the supervision of a certified journeyman. The supervising journeyman is responsible for assisting the apprentice develop the skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to become a well-qualified craftsman.

Completing apprentices write the journeyman examination and upon successful completion receive the Certificate of Qualification (signifying journeyman status) and the Certificate of Apprenticeship Completion.

The apprenticeship training program is jointly funded by the federal and provincial governments. This funding includes the sharing of costs directly related to technical training and the development and administration of the interprovincial standards program. While attending technical training classes, apprentices receive either training allowances or unemployment insurance benefits from Employment and Immigration Canada.

The trade certification program is designed so that tradesmen, who have not served a formal apprenticeship but

who have worked in a trade for a period of time equivalent to the length of the apprenticeship program, may challenge the journeyman examination. Those who are successful are issued the Certificate of Qualification.

Specific details of branch activities during the 1982-83 fiscal year are available in the Department of Labour's annual report.

Career Services Branch

In the organization of the new Department, and particularly of the new Manpower Division, career services was seen as an essential component. The new Career Services Branch was formed from the former Career Resources and Counselling Area of the Student Services Branch.

The branch has two main responsibilities: first, career resource development; and second, consultative services. In the area of career resource development, the branch's objectives include: the development of educational and vocational materials that can be used by counselling personnel to inform prospective post-secondary students of available educational and training opportunities in Saskatchewan; the establishment of a central career resource centre for the Department; operation of a clearinghouse service of educational and vocational materials to counselling personnel in the province; and, making counselling information accessible to the general public, through the establishment of regional career resource centres in the Saskatchewan community college system.

In the area of consultative services, the branch worked: to provide co-ordination between the Department and other provincial and federal departments in the field of career counselling; to assist the Saskatchewan community colleges in developing community-based adult counselling services; and, to initiate, promote, and support counselling activities that will enhance and improve the delivery of counselling and information services.

Activities undertaken in the 1982-83 year to achieve these objectives include: the development of resource publications describing post-secondary program opportunities in Saskatchewan; the dissemination of career/training information through a monthly mail guidance service; the maintenance and expansion of a central career resource centre; the conducting of both local and provincial in-service workshops intended to increase awareness and skill development of post-secondary student services personnel; the active participation in both provincial and federal conferences, workshops, seminars, and planning activities where provincial perspectives on counselling needs, issues, and concerns are topics for discussion; and, the development of, and resource back-up to, counselling projects in the community college system.

A major activity of the branch during the last quarter of the reporting year was to prepare a comprehensive report on existing career services in the province and develop a plan for the future. In the report, attention is given to the clarification of the mission and objectives of the new branch. Completion of the report in the immediate months ahead should provide a basis for decision on the activities of the branch in the coming year.

Native Services Branch

The Native Services Branch, formerly The Office of Native Career Development, administers the Native Career Development Program. This program involves employers, native agencies, government and organized labour in a co-ordinated effort to overcome the employment barriers encountered by native people in Saskatchewan. The objective is to obtain permanent employment for native and Indian unemployed or underemployed adults.

The Native Career Development Program utilizes a competency-based training model in which program staff first identify jobs with an interested company. The employer and the program staff then develop an individualized training plan for each specific designated job. A "service agreement" contract is then signed between the employer and the Native Career Development Program to formalize the commitment to provide training resources and to guarantee that a permanent job is available for the native worker following the successful completion of training. This "training-to-employment" model is designed to provide skilled native workers for Saskatchewan businesses and to improve the career opportunities available to native people in the province.

The program's flexible approach to the variety of employers' training requirements is one of the factors which sets Native Career Development apart from other available training options. In addition, program staff provide assistance to employers in recruiting of prospective trainees, and provide counselling or other special assistance to trainees as necessary to ensure the successful completion of the "training-to-employment" plan.

During the course of the past year, program staff personally contacted more than 350 employers to discuss the program. While the economic conditions were difficult, 23 employers

signed 32 service agreement contracts covering 63 permanent jobs with a total projected training expenditure of $312,355. In addition, program staff placed 55 fully qualified native workers directly into employment without training contracts.

During the past year, the Native Services Branch administered a contract with the Associaton of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) for a continuation of the Native Employment Management Board and its service delivery arm, the Native Employment Services Group. Funding in the amount of $275,000 was provided to employ eight native counselling and support staff in five designated regions in southern Saskatchewan, concentrating on the rural areas and smaller communities. In addition to referring native candidates to positions contracted by the Native Career Development Program, Native Employment Services Group staff succeeded in directly placing 100 native people in jobs and made a further 127 training placements.

During the year, the Native Career Development Program expanded its mandate to include "non-corporate" employers such as urban governments, hospitals, and school boards. As a result of the program's flexibility and with the example of successful Native Career Development "graduates" on the job, interest in the program on the part of employers continued to be expressed.

In April, 1983, The Office of Native Career Development became known as the Native Services Branch, Manpower Division. At the same time, delivery responsibilities for the federal/provincial Special ARDA Program and the provincial Employment Opportunities Program were assigned to the branch.

Youth Services Branch

As part of the creation of the new Department's Manpower Division, a Youth Services Branch was established to establish policies and programs relating to youth employment.

During the last quarter of the reporting year, the branch worked to develop and administer the government's 1983 student summer employment program, called "Opportunities '83".

Opportunities '83

This program was established in response to the government's concern regarding youth unemployment, and specifically the special needs of students who require jobs in order to finance their return to school.

The program, initially funded at a level of $2.745 million to create approximately 3,000 jobs, was later funded to the increased level of $3.745 million and created more than 4,000 student summer jobs with more than 3,500 employers.

A subsidy of up to $350 per month was provided to employers for each full-time student summer job created. The subsidy was available for a maximum of three months during the May-September period.

The program created jobs in many sectors of the economy, due to its broad employer base. Eligible employers included: farms, businesses, non-profit organizations, municipalities, and other local government bodies.

High-school and post-secondary students who were enrolled in post-secondary institutions for the fall of 1983 were eligible for employment under Opportunities '83. The program was designed to have a double impact: student jobs would be created, and students would be assisted in the financing of their further education.

The program was publicized throughout the province, and application forms and program information brochures were available at chambers of commerce, municipal offices, and local offices of the Departments of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and Culture and Recreation. In addition, posters and brochures were sent to high schools, community colleges, technical institutes, and universities to alert students to the program.

Women's Services Branch

In April, 1983, eight of the 16 positions from the Women's Division in the Department of Labour were transferred to the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower. The newly-created Women's Services Branch has a mandate for education, promotion, research, monitoring of government legislation and policy, and consultation with the private sector and unions on affirmative action.

The Women's Resource Centre is also part of this branch and administers an information dispersal program to provide current information on the status of women to women's organizations, unions, employers, schools, and interested individuals.

The Saskatchewan Advisory Council on the Status of Women, established in 1974, will continue to advise the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women on women's issues from the general public perspective. The Women's Services Branch continues to administer the funds of the Advisory Council.

Administrative and Financial Services Division

The Administrative and Financial Services Division has four main areas providing support services to the Department: financial planning services, accounting services, general administrative services, and student financial services. The first three areas are responsible for such activities as: accounting for the Department, departmental budget preparation and control, consultative services with respect to community college budgets, liaison with the Justice Department, office services for the Department, and the administration of grant payments.

The division administers the payments of grants to the universities sector, the community colleges, and other post-secondary educational institutions and agencies. The executive director of the division serves as a member of a committee of community college secretary-treasurers, which maintains liaison between the Department and community colleges. The division assists in the preparation and review of community college budgets. The division is also represented on several interdepartmental committees.

The division provides support services, including all mail-handling and responsibility for acquisition and allocation of office space and furnishings. It also looks after procurement, maintenance, and disposal of office equipment, vehicles, and various supplies and services used by the department.

Student Financial Services Branch

The branch administers and co-ordinates financial assistance programs for Saskatchewan residents enrolled in post-secondary study. The major programs include the federally-sponsored Canada Student Loans Program, and the provincial Saskatchewan Student Loan and Saskatchewan Student Bursary Programs. In addition, there are numerous other scholarship and bursary programs, financed by the Student Aid Trust Fund, and administered in co-operation with other government departments, agencies, or educational institutions.

Financial assistance is authorized to students by the Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower on recommendations made by the scholarship, bursary, and loan committee. The committee, which consists of representatives from government, educational institutions, and student councils, also advises the Minister on the development and administration of the scholarship, bursary, and loan programs.

The branch administers the Canada and Saskatchewan Student Loan Programs, which, during the year under review, provided loans up to a maximum of $56.25 per week of study to full-time students enrolled in recognized post-secondary courses at designated educational institutions. The loans are authorized on the basis of need and are interest-free while recipients are full-time students and for an additional six-month period following graduation or discontinuation of studies. The Canada Student Loan Program, while funded by the federal government, is administered by the province, and assists Saskatchewan residents studying anywhere in the world. From July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983, loans totalling more than $11 million were authorized to more than 6,500 students. Students negotiate and repay their loans at any Canadian chartered bank, with the federal government guaranteeing repayment to the banks.

Saskatchewan Student Loans are intended to assist persons studying full-time in Saskatchewan who are ineligible for Canada Student Loans because of entrance requirements or duration of their courses of study. In 1982-83, loans totalling more than $11,000 were authorized.

Saskatchewan Student Bursaries, to a maximum of $56.25 per week of study, were available to loan recipients whose demonstrated need exceeded $1,000. The awards are generally not tenable outside Saskatchewan. In 1982-83, approximately $6 million in Saskatchewan Student Bursary assistance was awarded to about 5,900 students.

The amount of a student's loan and bursary award is determined by a standard assessment, applying the established criteria of the student aid programs. A student may request a reassessment of the award if his or her financial circumstances change sufficiently. If a student's case is unusual, and special circumstances exist which are outside the scope of the established administrative criteria, the student may request that his or her file be reviewed by the appeals sub-committee of the scholarship, bursary and loan committee. In 1982-83, the sub-committee heard 215 appeal cases, and in 90 instances recommended that additional assistance be authorized.

In 1982-83, the following scholarship, bursary, or loan programs were also administered in whole or in part by the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower, in co-operation with the department, agency, or educational institution listed.

Department of Advanced Education and Manpower:

Technical Institute Scholarships:

Scholarships valued at $185 each for students in certificate programs and $350 each for students in diploma programs are granted at STI, Kelsey, and Wascana Institutes. The awards are granted on the basis of high academic standing.

Technical Institute Entrance Scholarships:

These scholarships are intended to attract top high school graduates to the institutes and to recognize their academic achievement. Scholarships valued at $555 each are available for one-year certificate program students and $1,050 each for diploma program students.

James Dickson Scholarship:

One award of $500 is made annually to a graduating Grade 12 student of black ancestry who is entering post-secondary study at an approved educational institution.

D. R. Simmons Scholarships:

Two scholarships of $500 each are awarded annually to graduating Grade 12 students of Indian or Metis ancestry who are entering post-secondary study at an approved educational institution.

French Language Study Fellowship:
Fellowships to a maximum of $1,000 each in Saskatchewan and $2,000 each out of province are available to full-time students enrolled in a post-secondary program offered in French (i.e., at least 60 per cent of their courses in French). The Saskatchewan Student Aid Fund is reimbursed by the federal Department of the Secretary of State for all bursaries awarded.

French Language Travel Bursaries:
Bursaries equivalent to two round-trip economy air fares are available to francophones pursuing full-time studies in French outside Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan Student Aid Fund is reimbursed by the federal Department of the Secretary of State for all bursaries issued.

Edward Schreyer Multicultural Scholarship:
The purpose of this program is to encourage graduate study in the province's history and culture. Two awards of $1,000 each will be made annually.

Fuhrmann Emergency Loans:
This program provides short-term loans to a maximum of $400 each to full-time students attending Saskatchewan's three technical institutes. Loans are authorized only when all other financial resources have been exhausted, and must be repaid in 90 days. This plan was made possible by a $12,000 donation from the Fuhrmann family of Regina.

Department of Education:

General Proficiency Awards:
Awards of $200 each are available to the top graduating Grade 12 students at each Saskatchewan high school. This year, 1,361 awards were granted. In addition, 21 students received awards of $400 each for travel expenses under the West German Exchange Program.

French Language Teacher Education Bursaries:
Bursaries to a maximum of $850 each are available to teachers wishing to improve their techniques in the teaching of French. The Saskatchewan Student Aid Fund is reimbursed by the federal Department of the Secretary of State for all bursaries awarded.

College Mathieu Bursaries:
Residence bursaries are available to students attending College Mathieu, Saskatchewan's only residential bilingual high school. Fifty per cent of bursary money granted is reimbursed by the federal Department of the Secretary of State.

Teacher Upgrading Bursaries:
This program provides bursaries to a maximum of $600 each to assist teachers in obtaining training in specialized fields in which there are shortages of qualified teachers. The areas of concern include training of teachers of handicapped children, consumer education, pre-school and early childhood education, and physical examination.

Bursaries for Teachers of the Hearing Impaired and Teachers of the Visually Impaired
This program is intended to encourage the training of teachers of the hearing impaired and the training of teachers of the visually impaired. The bursaries are offered in conjunction with an agreement between Saskatchewan and British Columbia and are tenable only at the University of British Columbia for specified diploma programs. The value of the bursaries is $5,000 for a recipient with dependents and $4,000 for a recipient with no dependents.

Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program:
This program is designed to provide bursaries to assist people of Indian and Metis ancestry in continuing their education in a teacher training program.

University Scholarships:

In 1982-83, approximately $2.2 million was allocated to the University of Regina and the University of Saskatchewan to provide scholarships to undergraduate and graduate students who achieve high academic standing.

Provincial Library Awards:

A bursary valued at $4,000 and a fellowship valued at $1,000 is awarded annually to two students enrolled in graduate courses in Library Science. Recipients return to Saskatchewan to work for a period of two years following graduation.

Department of Agriculture:

Veterinary Medicine Fellowships:
Students enrolled in post-graduate studies in veterinary medicine at the University of Saskatchewan, particularly in the area of food-animal practice, are eligible for fellowships to cover tuition, books, and living expenses. A maximum of $37,400 is allocated annually for this program.

Duke of Edinburgh Research Fellowship:
One new fellowship of not more than $7,500 is awarded annually to a student from a developing Commonwealth country to pursue post-graduate agricultural research at the University of Saskatchewan. An award recipient may be recommended to receive an extension of the award to a maximum of $7,500 for a second academic year.

Social Service Bursary Program:

A maximum of $45,920 was allocated in 1982-83 to cover the cost of tuition, books, living expenses, and transportation for employees of non-government social services agencies who sought further training in social work. The recipients must return two months employment to the social services agency for each month of educational leave.

Department of Health Paramedical Bursaries:

Awards to cover the cost of fees, books, living expenses, and transportation are available to students who must attend out-of-province universities to obtain professional qualifications in a public health specialty. The amounts granted vary according to individual circumstances and carry service commitments of two years for the first year of assistance and year-for-year thereafter. In 1982-83, more than $398,000 was allocated for this program.

Saskatchewan Research Council:

This program is intended to encourage and assist graduate students in pursuing higher degrees in preparation for a career in scientific and industrial research and to create an interest in research relating to the development of the natural resources of the province. Three scholarships of $7,200 each are awarded annually.

Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development:

Bursaries are provided to encourage students to pursue studies in co-operation and co-operatives.

Planning and Evaluation Division

The Planning and Evaluation Division provides management support services to the Department in the areas of strategic planning, policy formulation, program evaluation, budgeting, management information systems, and human resource development.

With the establishment of the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower on April 1, 1983, the responsibilities assigned to the Planning and Evaluation Division reflect the changed requirements of the expanded Department. The Division retained responsibility for the functions of the Planning Branch and the Management Information Systems area of the former Policy and Program Division. The additional responsibilities for human resource development, strategic planning and program evaluation reflect the increased emphasis placed on these functions within the new Department. Other activities managed by the former Policy and Program Division, such as training needs assessment, program development and the interface with the universities, have been transferred to other areas of the Department.

Policy, Planning, and Evaluation Branch

The mandate of the Policy, Planning and Evaluation Branch includes planning, policy formulation, program and policy evaluation, research, and budget co-ordination.

A major branch initiative involves the management of strategic planning within the Department. Working closely with the Department executive and the other divisions, the branch is engaged in the development of a "corporate plan" for the Department. The corporate plan will provide program and policy direction to the Department through articulation of the Departmental mission, discussion of the major trends and emerging issues affecting programs in the post-secondary education area, examination of the available options, and the selection of the strategies to be pursued by the Department. This activity will provide the necessary focus for more specific program planning and will ensure consistent, compatible program objectives throughout the Department.

An emerging role of the Policy, Planning and Evaluation Branch involves the evaluation of departmental programs and policies. This evaluative function will provide essential feedback on the effectiveness and efficiency of new and established programs.

In its capacity as a management support service, the branch performs a co-ordinating and consultative role as needs are identified. Branch staff provide an internal capacity to support and supplement program or administrative staff on specific projects. Particular emphasis is currently placed on co-ordinating the departmental budgeting system and designing program and performance monitoring systems.

The Policy, Planning, and Evaluation Branch also conducts research and monitors developments with respect to modern communications technologies and the impact of such developments on the post-secondary sector. As part of the function, the branch is involved in interprovincial liaison and co-operative activities at the national level, through the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC) co-ordinating committee for media, and at the regional level, through the Interprovincial Distance Education Committee.

In the past year, the branch completed a major review of competency-based education (CBE). The study evaluated both the process of implementing competency-based education in the technical institutes and the progress of CBE pilot projects.

The Minister's high technology task force, consisting of five Saskatoon industry executives, and representatives of the University of Saskatchewan and Kelsey Institute, also includes a departmental representative from the Planning and Evaluation Division. The purpose of the task force is to ensure that the province's training programs support the growing high technology industry sector with qualified personnel.

The Policy, Planning and Evaluation Branch has also been involved in a number of special projects, undertaken at the direction of either the Minister or Deputy Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower.

Management Information Systems Area

The Management Information Systems Area is responsible for the operation of all electronic data processing systems within the central Department. The area has emphasized the creation and maintenance of data bases and the development of specific and general techniques for the accessing of this information.

The systems administered by the area include the Department's *Program Account Budgeting System*, a management information system providing detailed budget, commitment, and expenditure information on a reconciled basis to the Department of Finance; the *Community College Accounting System*, an administrative and management information system providing detailed financial transaction information on selected community college class activities; the *Student Information System*, detailed registration information on all institute, vocational centre, and community college class participants in the province; the *Student Aid Information System*, detailed information on all applicants and recipients of Canada Student Loans, Saskatchewan Student Bursaries, and Saskatchewan Student Loans; the *Saskatchewan Student Loan System*, administering, reporting

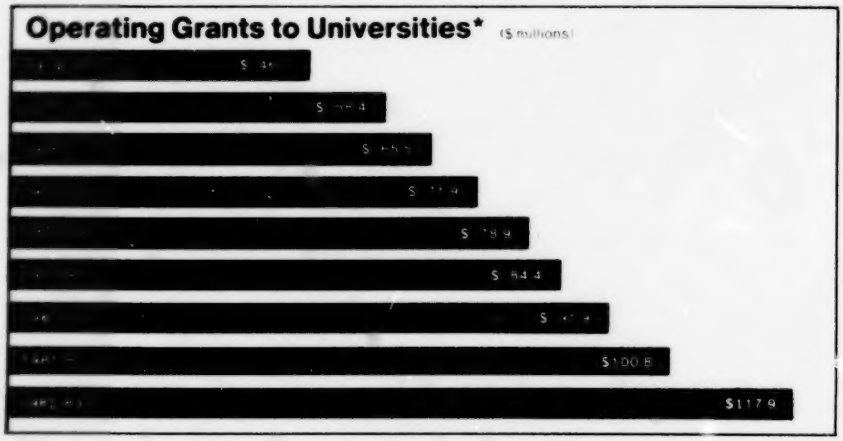
and controlling Saskatchewan Student Loans for students enrolled in a Saskatchewan institution who are not eligible for a Canada Student Loan, and providing additional funding to students with financial needs greater than the funding available under the current Canada Student Loan and Saskatchewan Student Bursary programs; and, the *General Educational Development System*, an educational administration system which controls registrations, testing, and grading of the GED testing program, and which generates the certificates and statistics for Saskatchewan participants.

The area also supports numerous departmental projects by providing computer processing capabilities and analyst services. Furthermore, the area participated in a data processing co-ordinating committee with the technical institutes.

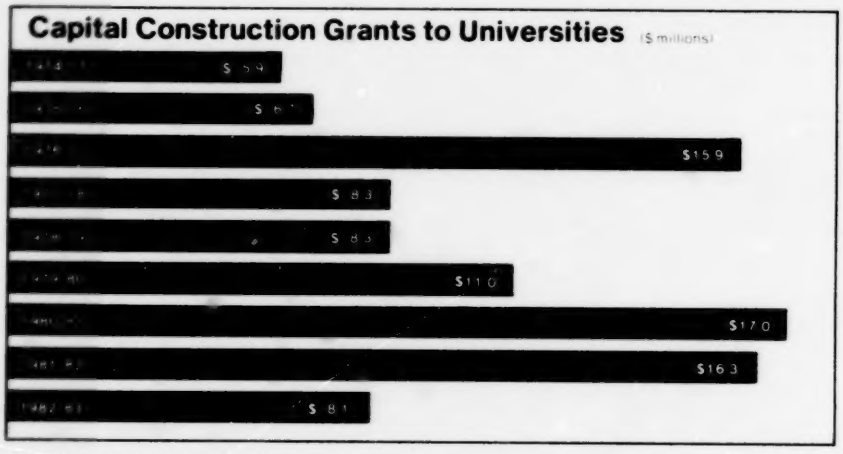
Human Resources Branch

The personnel function for the Department was located in the Administrative and Financial Services Division prior to April, 1983. This included personnel services for headquarters staff as well as functional supervision to the personnel position in each technical institute.

With the creation of the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower as of April 1, 1983, the Human Resources Branch was established. Its purpose is to ensure that both professional and support staff possess the knowledge, skills, and attitudes required by departmental managers to meet the various job needs. It is responsible for providing personnel services and staff training and development support for the 1,150 employees of the Department.



*Does not include operating grants to Saskatchewan Universities Commission



*Includes funding from Heritage Fund

University Affairs Branch

In the latter part of the year under review, following legislation to abolish the Saskatchewan Universities Commission on August 1, 1983, the branch prepared to assume the statutory responsibilities of the commission. The branch thereby assumes the primary interface for government with respect to the financing and overall development of Saskatchewan's university system.

The branch is also responsible for government relationships with and the funding of the federated college and affiliated college systems of Saskatchewan, which are integrated with the university system.

The branch monitors changes and developments in the university system and collects statistical data related to the university environment in Saskatchewan and other jurisdictions. Particular attention is given to contemporary developments in financial, academic, and physical plant planning. It also provides policy analysis and advice for broad government policies regarding the university system.

Close consultation is maintained with other agencies and government departments within the province generally, but also specifically to foster a co-ordinated approach in the training of health and social service personnel. Enrolment levels are monitored in terms of labour force requirements.

Efforts also are directed towards interprovincial co-operation and co-ordination through involvement with the Western Canada Health Manpower Requirements Subcommittee and the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Health Manpower.

The branch negotiates and monitors all interprovincial training agreements. These agreements reserve and fund a predetermined number of training places for Saskatchewan residents in out-of-province training programs for various categories of health and social services occupations and other designated professions which do not exist within the Saskatchewan post-secondary education system.

The branch is usually involved in a number of special projects relating to its area of responsibility in policy and program review. Special projects are undertaken at the direction of either the Minister or Deputy Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower.

The branch also serves as a consultant to other areas and interests — for instance, technical institutes, colleges, high technology, research and development.

Communications Branch

During the year under review, the former Public Communications Area of the Department, located within the Policy and Program Division, was developed into the new Communications Branch, reporting directly to the Deputy Minister.

The branch had the mandate of planning, designing, implementing, and evaluating an increased number of promotional activities regarding the Department's rapidly growing adult and post-secondary education activities. The branch carried out numerous advertising and publicity functions to provide information about the Department's policies, programs, and activities to the general public, education publics, news media, and other individuals and organizations.

Ongoing information and public relations services to the Department included: working with senior Department officials to identify newsworthy events and appropriate means of communicating information about them, preparation of news releases, consultation and co-ordination regarding Department printing and advertising, co-ordination of the government's visual identity program for all Department publications, speechwriting for senior management, photography for Department publications, preparation of the Department's annual report, and, consultation regarding a number of other informational events and activities.

A major activity begun during the latter part of this reporting year was working closely with the technical institutes on dissemination of information concerning the government's initiative aimed at increasing the capacity for technical training across the province.

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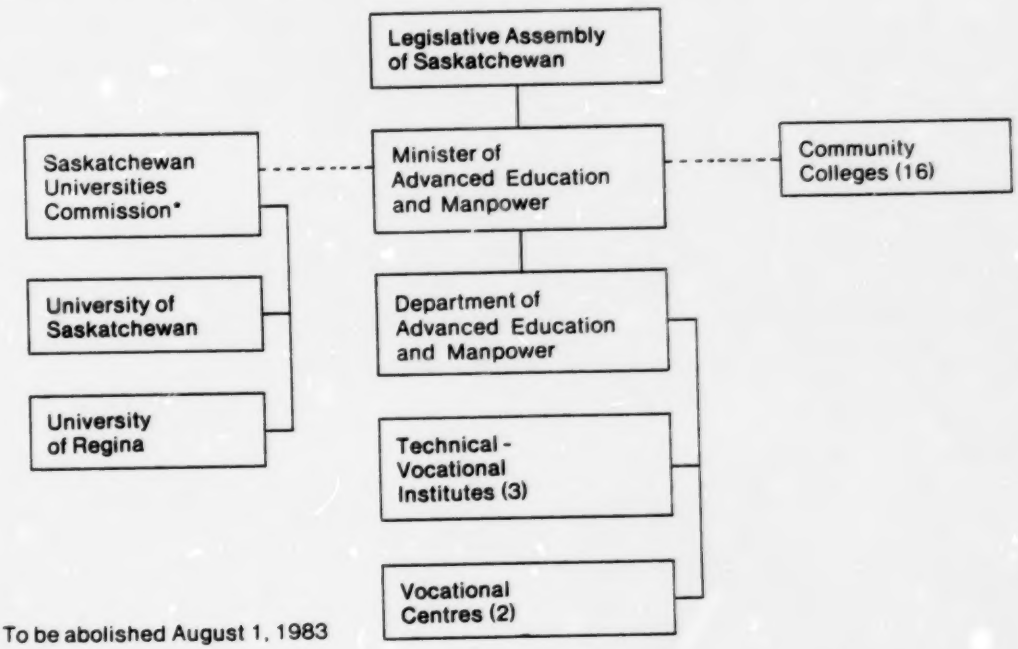
Post-Secondary Education in Saskatchewan


Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan
Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower
Saskatchewan Universities Commission*
Community Colleges (16)
University of Saskatchewan
University of Regina
Department of Advanced Education and Manpower
Technical - Vocational Institutes (3)
Vocational Centres (2)

* To be abolished August 1, 1983

Acts for which the Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower was Responsible, 1982-83:

- The Department of Advanced Education and Manpower Act
- The Community Colleges Act
- The Student Assistance and Student Aid Fund Act
- The Private Vocational Schools Regulations Act
- The Universities Commission Act
- The University of Regina Act
- The University of Saskatchewan Act
- The University of Saskatchewan Foundation Act
- The Nurses Education Act
- The Science Council Act
- The Archives Act
- The Architects Act
- The War Memorial Scholarships Act
- The Ancillary Dental Personnel Education Act

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Table 1

Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences Total Enrolment

Program	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Health Sciences and Dental Division	1,175	1,131
Business and Occupational Training	357	342
Extension	3,359	4,004
Agriculture Division	3,558	1,103
Total Enrolment	8,449	6,580

Table 2

Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences Enrolment in Health Sciences and Dental Courses

Course	First Year	Second Year	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Diploma Programs				
Dental Therapist	34	25	59	50
Diploma Nursing	174	154	328	314
Health Record Technology	9	9	18	12
Psychiatric Nursing	112	69	181	185
Sub Total	329	257	586	561
Certificate Program				
Health Record Technician	7	—	7	10
Dental Assistant	52	—	52	50
Dental Hygienist	11	—	11	11
Nursing Assistant	116	—	116	120
Emergency Medical Technician	218	—	218	201*
Sub Total	404	—	404	392
Short Courses				
Operating Room Nursing and Techniques	7	—	7	19
Nursing Refresher	44	—	44	46
Part-Time Students	134	—	134	113
Sub Total	185	—	185	178
Total Enrolment	918	257	1,175	1,131

* 1982-83 — Eight courses conducted in five centres outside of Wascana Institute, six courses conducted in Wascana Centre

Table 3

Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences Enrolment in Vocational Courses

Course	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Business Education	300	270
Data Entry Clerk	41	55
Telecommunication Technician	16	17
Total Enrolment	357	342

Table 4

Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences Agriculture Division Courses

Course	1982-83 No. of Courses	1982-83 Total Enrolment
Agricultural Mechanics	94	748
Agricultural Mechanical Certificate Program	1	19
Animal Production	31	239
Applied Farming	16	75
Farm Management	12	58
Soils and Crops	25	175
Total	179	1,314

Table 5

Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences Extension Programs

Program	No. of Courses	Total Enrolment
Community College Contract and Affiliated Courses*		
Business and Technical Courses		
Carlton Trail Community College	4	76
Coteau Range Community College	1	9
Cumberland Community College	5	107
Cypress Hills Community College	8	97
La Ronge Region Community College	1	15
North East Community College	2	30
Parkland Community College	8	87
Regina Plains Community College	153	2,324
South East Region Community College	13	174
Other Community Colleges	1	101
Sub Total	196	3,020
Industrial Extension	20	339
Agriculture Extension	216	2,244
Total	432	5,603

* Total number of courses and enrolment also appears in Community College enrolment and program totals.

Table 6

Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences Total Enrolment

Program	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Applied Sciences	401	353
Health Sciences	847	860
Industrial	560	547
Apprenticeship	1,359	1,465
Services Program	419	407
Special Vocational Courses and Outreach	2,224	607
Extension	2,264	2,878
Total	8,074	7,117

Table 7

Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences Enrolment in Applied Science

Course	First Year	Second Year	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Diploma Programs				
Biological Sciences Technology	45	26	71	74
Chemical Technician	25	—	25	35
Mechanical Engineering Technology	53	43	96	84
I.A.T.E.	25	16	41	27
Renewable Resources Technology	48	46	94	87
Environmental and Water Sciences Technology	38	17	55	46
Electrical/Electronics Maintenance and Repair	19	—	19	—
Total Enrolment	253	148	401	353

Table 8

Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences Enrolment in Health Sciences

Course	First Year	Second Year	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Diploma				
Diploma Nursing	237	236	473	474
Bridging	23	—	23	30
Refresher	—	—	—	16
Sub Total	260	236	496	520
Certificate Programs				
Certified Combined Technician	44	—	44	40
Dental Assistant	49	—	49	48
Medical Laboratory Technician	100	—	100	89
Medical Radiological Technician	21	—	21	22
Nursing Assistant	137	—	137	141
Sub Total	351	—	351	340
Total Enrolment	611	236	847	860

Table 9

Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences Enrolment in Service Programs

Course	First Year	Second Year	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Diploma Programs				
Child Care	20	13	33	–
Dietary Services	15	15	30	32
Hotel Administration	33	22	55	49
Recreation Technology	47	35	82	79
Sub Total	115	85	200	160
Certified Programs				
Barbering	21	–	21	26
Child Care Worker Year I	–	–	–	20
Cosmetology	48	–	48	47
Commercial Cooking	25	–	25	24
Retail Meat Cutting	29	–	29	30
Library Technician	30	–	30	29
Office Education	42	–	42	48
Personal Development Worker	24	–	24	23
Sub Total	219	–	219	247
Total Enrolment	334	–	419	407

Table 10

Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences Enrolment in Industrial and Apprenticeship Programs

Course	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Trades/Pre-Employment		
Agriculture Parts Marketing	28	23
Auto Body Repair	28	29
Cabinet Making/Millwork	29	28
Carpentry	28	28
Farm Machinery Mechanics	169	152
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	50	52
Industrial Mechanics	14	15
Machine Shop Practice	28	29
Motor Vehicle Mechanical Repair	47	52
Plumbing and Gasfitting	15	14
Power Engineering	36	40
Refrigeration/Air Conditioning	29	30
Welding	59	55
Sub Total	560	547
Apprenticeship		
Auto Body Repair	38	34
Carpentry	213	236
Heavy Duty Repair	164	150
Industrial Mechanics	187	218
Machinists	54	42
Motor Vehicle Mechanical Repair	201	195
Pipefitters	28	41
Plumbing	295	352
Refrigeration/Air Conditioning	59	56
Sheet Metal	120	141
Sub Total	1,359	1,465
Total Enrolment	1,919	2,012

Table 11

Kesley Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences Special Vocational Courses and Outreach Program

Courses	1982-83	1981-82
Auto Body Repair	2	2
Barbering	4	5
Basic Building Operator	12	—
Basic Plumbing	12	—
Basic Woodworking	6	—
Building Construction	31	25
Carpentry Apprentice	4	—
Carpentry	7	22
Chemical Technician	17	—
Child Care Worker	66	—
Cosmetology	15	15
Drafting	17	—
Drywall Construction	8	—
Energy Audit Technician	10	—
Farm Welding	—	69
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	15	—
Home Care Worker	884	168
Industrial Mechanics Apprentice	35	24
Machine Shop	12	—
Motor Vehicle Mechanical Repair	57	37
Nursing Update	—	11
Office Education	84	20
Power Engineering	12	10
Special Care Aide	845	132
Special Resource Officer	8	17
Welding	53	42
Woodworking	8	8
Total Enrolment	2,224	607

Table 12

Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences Extension Programs

Program	No. of Courses	1982-83 Enrolment
Community College Contracts*		
Saskatoon Region Community College	120	1,797
Other Community Colleges	9	84
Sub Total	129	1,881
Extension for Business Industry, etc.	25	335
Extension for Agriculture Welding	—	48
Total	154	2,264

Table 13

Saskatchewan Technical Institute
Total Enrolment

Program	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Engineering Technology	424	442
Business Education	463	493
Industrial	592	544
Apprenticeship	1,177	1,358
Special Vocational Courses	802	634
Extension	1,160	2,594
Total Enrolment	4,618	6,065

* Enrolments also appear in Community College enrolments.

Table 14

Saskatchewan Technical Institute
Enrolment in Engineering Technology

Course	First Year	Second Year	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Diploma Programs				
Architecture	31	24	55	58
Civil Technology	28	22	50	50
Electrical-Electronics (Common First Year)	85	—	85	88
Electrical	—	17	17	16
Electronics	—	47	47	48
Engineering Drafting and Surveying (Common First Year)	39	—	39	48
Drafting	—	19	19	17
Surveying	—	10	10	8
Sub Total	183	139	322	333
Certificate Programs				
Industrial Instrumentation				
Semester I	20	—	20	20
Semester I and II	20	—	20	21
Semester II and III	—	16	16	22
Semester III	—	19	19	19
Radiation Protection	5	—	5	11
Survey Aide I	12	—	12	7
Survey Aide II	—	10	10	9
Sub Total	57	45	102	109
Total Enrolment	240	184	424	442

Table 15

Saskatchewan Technical Institute Enrolment in Industrial and Apprenticeship Programs

Course	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Pre-Employment		
Auto Body Repair	42	40
Building Construction	27	26
Commercial Cooking	36	35
Electrical Construction and Maintenance	86	73
Heavy Equipment Operations	52	53
Masonry Construction	28	24
Motor Vehicle Mechanical Repair	96	91
Painting and Decorating	–	7
Radio, T.V. and Communications Servicing	97	76
Information Retrieval Servicing	8	2
Truck Driver Training	71	84
Welding	49	33
Sub Total	592	544
Apprenticeship		
Auto Body Repair	34	35
Bricklaying	40	66
Carpentry	174	202
Commercial Cooking	3	9
Electrical Construction	646	728
Motor Vehicle Mechanical Repair	160	165
Painting and Decorating	–	19
Radio and T.V. Electronics	3	10
Welding	117	124
Sub Total	1,177	1,358
Total Enrolment	1,769	1,902

Table 16

Saskatchewan Technical Institute Enrolment in Business Education

Course	First Year	Second Year	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Diploma Programs				
Common First Year Business	184	–	184	198
Accountancy	–	62	62	72
Administration and Retailing	–	56	56	66
Data Processing	–	39	39	39
Sub Total	184	157	341	375
Certificate Programs				
Commercial	122	–	122	118
Total Enrolment	306	157	463	493

Table 17

Saskatchewan Technical Institute Extension Programs

Program	No. of Courses	1982-83 Enrolment
Community College Contracts*		
Coteau Range Community College	2	30
Cumberland Community College	1	18
Natonum Community College	2	20
Parkland Community College	1	7
Regina Plains Community College	2	32
Saskatoon Region Community College	3	46
South East Community College	1	23
West Side Community College	3	26
Sub Total	15	202
Community College Outreach Agreements*		
Carlton Trail Community College	2	39
Cumberland Community College	1	12
Cypress Hills Community College	2	35
Mistikwa Community College	1	11
Natonum Community College	4	40
North East Community College	1	9
Parkland Community College	3	29
Regina Plains Community College	4	44
Saskatchewan Indian Community College	6	61
Saskatchewan Region Community College	1	14
South East Region Community College	8	108
West Side Community College	5	49
Sub Total	38	451
Extension for Business Industry and Government	46	507
Total Enrolment	99	1,160

Table 18

Saskatchewan Technical Institute Enrolment in Special Vocational Courses

Course	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Business Division		
Office Education	405	171
Engineering Technology	70	–
Industrial Division		
Air Brake Endorsement	13	–
Carpentry	69	45
Commercial Cooking	–	6
Electrical Construction	11	25
Industrial Electronics	2	–
MVMR	38	46
Machine Shop Practice	7	–
Municipal Grader Operator	–	10
Microputer for Hobby	25	–
Pre-Trades Training for Women	–	34
Painting and Decorating	–	8
Pipeline Welding	–	79
Programmable Controllers	2	–
Propane Conversion	14	–
Radio, T.V. and Communications Servicing	–	10
Small Motor Repair	–	5
Survey Guide	–	10
Truck Driver Training	–	129
Upholstery	–	10
Welding	146	46
Total	802	634

Table 19

Technical Institutes: Enrolment Summary

Institute	Diploma Program	Certificate and Pre-employment Program	Apprenticeship	Special Vocational Courses and Outreach	Agriculture Division* and Extension	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Wascana	586	589	–	357	6,917	8,449	6,580
Kelsey	1,097	1,130	1,359	2,224	2,264	8,074	7,117
S.T.I.	663	816	1,177	802	1,160	4,618	6,065
Total	2,346	2,535	2,536	3,383	10,341	21,141	19,762

Table 20

Meadow Lake Regional Vocational Centre Training Programs and Total Enrolment

Course	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Trades/Pre-Employment		
Business Education	19	15
Carpentry	11	7
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	10	9
Motor Vehicle		
Mechanical Repair	15	13
Sub Total	55	44
Adult Basic Education		
Adult 0-12	113	101
Apprenticeship		
Carpentry	23	18
Motor Vehicle		
Mechanical Repair	—	9
Sub Total	23	27
Total Enrolment	191	172

Table 21

Prince Albert Vocational Centre Training Programs and Total Enrolment

Course	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Trades/Pre-employment		
Building Construction	29	21
Commercial Training	92	89
Cosmetology	16	15
Electrical Construction	20	25
Human Services	13	14
Life Skills Coach Training	17	16
Motor Vehicle Mechanical Repair	25	20
Pre-Trades for Women	17	14
Radio and T.V. Servicing	18	15
Service Occupational Training	5	25
Truck Driver Training	8	12
Welding	23	15
Sub Total	283	281
Adult Basic Education		
Adult 0-10	187	135
Adult XI and Adult XII	82	42
Sub Total	269	177
Total Enrolment	552	458

Table 22

Vocational Centres Enrolment Summary

Vocational Centres	Pre-employment Trades	Adult Basic Education	Apprenticeship	1982-83 Total
Meadow Lake Regional Vocational Centre	55	113	23	191
Prince Albert Vocational Centre	283	269	–	552
Total Enrolment	338	382	23	743

Table 23

Community Colleges Enrolment and Participation Rate, 1982-83

Community College	Adult Population*	Total Enrolment	Participation Rate
Carlton Trail	45,830	7,785	17.0
Coteau Range	53,373	9,134	17.1
Cumberland	30,837	7,610	24.7
Cypress Hills	46,970	9,902	21.1
Lakeland**	11,677	1,427	12.2
Mistikwa	39,328	7,925	20.1
Natonum	51,212	9,970	19.5
Parkland	66,943	9,867	14.7
Prairie West	36,182	5,459	15.1
Regina Plains	139,085	11,424	8.2
Saskatchewan Indian***	28,096	632	2.2
Saskatoon Region	146,491	10,128	6.9
South East Region	62,174	9,398	15.1
Total	758,198	100,661	14.9

* Adult population figures for all but the Saskatchewan Indian Community College are compiled from Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan data and include persons 15 years of age and older.

** Both adult population and enrolment figures count only Saskatchewan residents.

*** Adult population December 31, 1981, Statistics Canada.

Table 24

Community Colleges: Number of Classes and Average Class Size, 1982-83

Community College	Number of Classes	Average Class Size
Carlton Trail	595	13.1
Coteau Range	679	13.5
Cumberland	576	13.2
Cypress Hills	829	11.8
Lakeland*	127	11.2
Mistikwa	464	17.0
Natonum	736	13.5
Parkland	803	12.3
Prairie West	458	11.9
Regina Plains	754	15.2
Saskatchewan Indian	48	13.2
Saskatoon Region	742	13.6
South East Region	743	12.6
Total	7,564	13.2

* Average class size figure is based on Saskatchewan residents enrolled in classes. Alberta residents enrolled in the same class were not included in average class size calculations. Lakeland College region includes areas in both provinces.

Table 25

Community Colleges: Enrolment by Type of Program

Community College	Adult Basic Education	Adult Secondary Education	Employment Training	Agriculture, Farm-Related	Institute-Related	University Credit	Fine Arts and Crafts	Physical Development Related	Home Skills Related	Personal Development Family Community Related	Total
Carlton Trail	56	105	91	390	170	191	1,270	2,241	2,067	788	416	7,785
Coteau Range	292	231	349	809	24	484	1,806	1,952	1,567	879	741	9,134
Cumberland	160	168	504	274	50	250	1,392	2,268	1,458	748	338	7,610
Cypress Hills	83	223	1,047	572	120	330	2,107	2,191	2,107	838	284	9,902
Lakeland	33	–	24	108	–	19	256	476	458	12	41	1,427
Mistikwa	208	117	176	187	13	359	1,547	1,561	1,087	2,011	659	7,925
Natonum	438	208	1,852	357	319	774	1,767	1,417	1,522	830	486	9,970
Parkland	239	257	169	149	322	586	2,008	2,370	2,478	1,202	87	9,867
Prairie West	47	124	48	509	52	88	1,151	950	1,497	478	515	5,459
Regina Plains	1,151	958	2,536	105	179	39	1,412	896	1,478	1,420	1,250	11,424
Saskatoon	1,563	1,666	1,767	100	110	–	815	1,203	1,658	1,182	64	10,128
South East	156	166	220	413	347	431	2,112	2,777	1,991	662	123	9,398
Saskatchewan Indian	368	–	129	–	84	–	–	36	15	–	–	632
Overall Total	4,794	4,223	8,912	3,973	1,790	3,551	17,643	20,338	19,383	11,050	5,004	100,661

Table 26

Community Colleges: Enrolment by Type of Program (Percent)

Community College	Adult Basic Education	Adult Secondary Education	Employment Training	Agriculture, Farm-Related	Institute-Related	University Credit	Fine Arts and Crafts	Physical Development	Home Skills Related	Personal Development Related	Family Community Related	Total Percentage of Enrolment
Carlton Trail	.7	1.3	1.2	5.0	2.2	2.5	16.3	28.8	26.6	10.1	5.3	100.0
Coteau Range	3.2	2.5	3.8	8.9	.3	5.3	19.8	21.4	17.2	9.6	8.1	100.0
Cumberland	2.1	2.2	6.6	3.6	.7	3.3	18.3	29.8	19.2	9.8	4.4	100.0
Cypress Hills	.8	2.3	10.9	5.8	1.2	3.3	21.3	22.1	21.3	8.5	2.9	100.0
Lakeland	2.3	.0	1.7	7.6	.0	1.3	17.9	33.4	32.1	.8	2.9	100.0
Mistikwa	2.6	1.5	2.2	2.4	.2	4.5	19.5	19.7	13.7	25.4	8.3	100.0
Natonum	4.4	2.1	18.6	3.6	3.2	7.8	17.7	14.2	15.2	8.3	4.9	100.0
Parkland	2.4	2.6	1.7	1.5	3.3	5.9	20.4	24.0	25.1	12.2	.9	100.0
Prairie West	.9	2.3	.9	9.3	1.0	1.6	21.1	17.4	27.4	8.8	9.4	100.0
Regina Plains	10.1	8.4	22.2	.9	1.6	.3	12.4	7.8	12.9	12.4	10.9	100.0
Saskatoon	15.4	16.4	17.4	1.0	1.1	.0	8.0	11.9	16.4	11.7	.6	100.0
South East	1.7	1.8	2.3	4.4	3.7	4.6	22.5	29.5	21.2	7.0	1.3	100.0
Saskatchewan Indian	58.2	.0	20.4	.0	13.3	.0	.0	5.7	2.4	.0	.0	100.0
Overall Total	4.8	4.2	8.9	3.9	1.8	3.5	17.5	20.2	19.3	10.9	5.0	100.0

Table 27

Community Colleges: Participant Hours by Type of Program

Community College	Adult Basic Education	Adult Secondary Education	Employment Training	Agriculture Farm-Related	Institute-Related	University Credit	Fine Arts and Crafts	Physical Development Related	Home Skills Related	Personal Development	Family CommunityRelated	Total
Carlton Trail	32,580	743	1,006	9,062	38,046	7,896	111,668	22,921	26,193	7,466	3,898	261,479
Coteau Range	56,005	10,046	22,472	10,311	2,502	25,205	21,999	20,202	14,194	9,537	3,376	195,849
Cumberland	51,501	1,566	10,358	6,913	4,158	6,212	16,425	23,794	15,013	6,942	1,975	144,857
Cypress Hills	22,776	2,156	15,932	9,610	18,870	13,664	21,419	20,724	30,327	7,390	937	168,805
Lakeland	1,319	–	132	2,700	–	684	4,435	5,313	5,522	300	246	20,651
Mistikwa	96,410	1,994	8,307	3,312	520	20,029	23,796	22,421	12,595	9,035	1,482	199,901
Natonum	227,428	1,601	47,675	3,802	269,140	37,516	34,597	16,000	22,338	11,204	2,980	674,281
Parkland	105,932	2,215	27,367	1,593	45,852	30,866	21,695	25,625	22,334	10,817	246	294,542
Prairie West	19,452	868	595	12,061	21,880	7,008	15,967	12,089	15,371	3,555	1,962	110,808
Regina Plains	417,843	22,187	88,296	315	21,150	1,248	20,549	11,033	18,750	30,426	13,169	644,966
Saskatoon	416,646	81,371	98,182	980	4,152	–	14,980	10,277	24,975	30,165	1,190	682,918
South East	69,195	1,660	5,819	7,954	81,518	21,068	27,711	29,043	21,856	7,180	285	273,289
Saskatchewan Indian	181,463	–	54,074	–	37,482	–	–	3,024	5,400	–	–	281,443
Overall Total	1,698,550	126,407	380,215	68,613	545,270	176,396	335,241	222,466	234,868	134,017	31,746	3,953,789

Table 28

Community Colleges: Participant Hours by Type of Program (Percent)

Community College	Adult Basic Education	Adult Secondary Education	Employment Training	Agriculture Farm-Related	Institute-Related	University Credit	Fine Arts and Crafts	Physical Development	Home Skills Related	Personal Development Family Community Related	Total Percentage of Participant Hours
Carlton Trail	12.5	0.3	0.4	3.5	14.6	3.0	42.7	8.8	10.0	2.9	1.5 100.0
Coteau Range	28.6	5.1	11.5	5.3	1.3	12.9	11.2	10.3	7.2	4.9	1.7 100.0
Cumberland	1.4	0.6	9.6	8.3	0.4	7.4	19.5	27.4	17.1	7.4	0.8 100.0
Cypress Hills	13.5	1.3	9.4	5.7	11.2	11.1	12.7	12.3	18.0	4.4	0.6 100.0
Lakeland	6.4	0.0	0.6	13.1	0.0	3.3	21.5	25.7	26.7	1.5	1.2 100.0
Mistikwa	22.4	1.6	6.7	2.7	0.4	16.3	19.3	16.7	10.2	3.7	0.0 100.0
Natonum	39.9	0.0	7.4	0.5	32.7	6.3	5.7	2.2	3.5	1.7	0.1 100.0
Parkland	47.4	0.6	7.6	0.4	12.8	8.6	6.1	7.2	6.2	3.0	0.1 100.0
Prairie West	17.6	0.8	0.5	10.9	19.7	6.3	14.4	10.9	13.9	3.2	1.8 100.0
Regina Plains	64.8	3.4	13.7	0.0	3.3	0.2	3.2	1.7	2.9	4.7	2.0 100.0
Saskatoon	61.0	11.9	14.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.2	1.5	3.4	4.4	0.2 100.0
South East	21.1	0.0	2.5	3.3	36.1	0.0	12.2	12.6	9.2	3.1	0.0 100.0
Saskatchewan Indian	64.5	0.0	19.2	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.0 100.0
Overall Total	43.0	3.2	9.6	1.7	13.8	4.5	8.5	5.6	5.9	3.4	0.8 100.0

Table 29

General Educational Development Testing Program Total Enrolment

	July 1/82 to June 30/83	July 1/81 to June 30/82
Number of Regular Sittings	147	181
Number of Special Sittings	128	121
Number of Candidates	2,910	3,275
Number Obtaining Grade XII	1,623	2,168
Number Obtaining Grade XI	375	298
Number Obtaining Grade X	279	150
No Rating Granted	523	445

Table 30

Registered Vocational Schools in Saskatchewan Total Enrolment (January 1 — December 31, 1982)

Type of Course	Number of Schools	1982 Total	1981 Total
Beauty Culture	4	388	336
Commercial	6	911	924
Electrolysis	1	22	19
Computer Programming	1	45	—
Income Tax Preparation	2	244	257
Pilot Training	1	—	8
Radio Broadcasting	1	41	40
Bartending	1	124	81
Total	17	1,840	1,665

Table 31

Occupational Training for Adults Enrolment Summary

Type of Training	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Skill Courses, Trade Pre-Employment	1,600	1,119
Adult Basic Education	1,254	954
Industry Based Training	1,874	2,423
Apprenticeship Training	2,601	2,948
Language Training	604	436
Total	7,933	7,882

Table 32

Occupational Training for Adults Training Courses — Community Colleges

Course	No. of Locations	No. of Classes	1980-81 Enrolment
Adult Basic Education	29	65	985
Trades/Pre-Employment	31	54	528
Occupational English	8	51	604
Total	68	170	2,117

Table 33

Industry-Based Training — Enrolment Summary

Training	1982-83 No. of Contracts	1982-83 No. of Trainees	1982-83 Training Days	1981-82 No. of Contracts	1981-82 No. of Trainees	1981-82 Training Days
Special Needs	155	225	24,020	317	366	33,675
Unemployed	651	997	85,526	795	1,222	114,655
Employed and Employment Threatened	76	281	10,354	385	858	43,759
Critical Trade Skills Training	226	371	87,626.5	243	476	111,860
Total	1,108	1,874	207,526.5	1,740	2,922	303,949

Table 34

Industry-Based Training — Training-on-the-Job (Special Needs)

Trade	No. of Contracts	No. of Trainees	No. of Training Days
Agriculture	8	9	1,060
Clerical	15	15	1,360
Construction	16	73	8,850
Fabrication and Assembly	13	13	1,320
Forestry and Logging	1	1	50
Management and Supervision	13	20	2,395
Mechanics	28	31	3,450
Nursing and Related	4	4	400
Pulp and Paper	2	2	180
Service and Related	55	57	4,955
Total	155	225	24,020

Table 35

Industry-Based Training — Unemployed

Trade	No. of Contracts	No. of Trainees	No. of Training Days
Agriculture	94	107	8,540
Clerical	53	63	6,755
Construction	49	204	13,121
Fabrication and Assembly	64	114	9,230
Forestry and Logging	1	1	130
Heavy Equipment Operator	19	43	4,255
Management and Supervision	28	60	6,845
Mechanics	144	155	14,450
Nursing and Related	17	30	2,130
Pulp and Paper	30	39	3,145
Service and Related	144	173	16,380
Transportation	4	4	195
Others	4	4	350
Total	651	997	85,526

Table 36

Industry-Based Training — Employed and Employment Threatened

Trade	No. of Contracts	No. of Trainees	No. of Training Days
Agriculture	6	45	1,335
Clerical	14	69	1,770
Construction	3	3	250
Fabrication and Assembly	9	90	1,396
Forestry and Logging	—	—	—
Management and Supervision	4	4	380
Mechanics	19	19	1,940
Nursing and Related	—	—	—
Pulp and Paper	1	1	150
Service and Related	17	40	2,620
Transportation	2	2	33
Others	1	8	480
Total	76	281	10,354

Table 37

Apprenticeship Courses

Course	Institution	I	II	III	IV	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Auto Body Repair	Kelsey	20	11	7	–	38	34
	S.T.I.	16	6	12	–	34	35
Bricklaying	S.T.I.	7	12	21	–	40	66
Carpentry	Kelsey	69	72	72	–	213	236
	S.T.I.	63	62	49	–	174	202
	Meadow Lake	16	7	–	–	23	18
Commercial Cooking	S.T.I.	2	1	–	–	3	9
Electrical Construction	S.T.I.	126	173	184	163	646	728
Heavy Equipment Mechanic	Kelsey	75	45	44	–	164	150
Industrial Mechanic	Kelsey	30	85	46	–	161	186
	Parkland C. C.	–	–	–	–	–	24
	SPC	–	–	–	–	–	32
Lineman (SPC Weyburn)	SPC	22	–	–	13	35	74
Machinist	Kelsey	19	12	23	–	54	42
Motor Vehicle Mechanical Repair	Kelsey	74	55	72	–	201	195
	S.T.I.	61	56	43	–	160	165
	Meadow Lake	–	–	–	–	–	9
Painting and Decorating	S.T.I. (Weyburn)	12	12	13	–	37	19
Pipefitting	Kelsey	13	7	–	8	28	41
Plumbing	Kelsey	78	77	88	51	294	352
Radio and TV Servicing	S.T.I.	3	–	–	–	3	10
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	Kelsey	8	21	24	6	59	56
Sheet Metal	Kelsey	19	48	35	15	117	141
Welding	S.T.I.	43	37	37	–	117	124
Total		776	799	770	256	2,601	2,948

Table 38

Industry-Based Training — Critical Trade Skills Training

Trade	No. of Contracts	No. of Trainees	No. of Training Days
Heavy Duty Mechanic	130	148	37,935
Machinist	42	48	9,850
Millwright	1	1	260
Industrial Electrician	17	116	27,820
Aircraft Mechanic	13	13	2,979
Pipefitter	18	40	7,652.5
Assistant Manager	1	1	235
Tool and Die Maker	1	1	260
Farm Implement Dealer	3	3	635
Total	226	371	87,626.5

Table 39

Non-Status Indian and Metis Program Enrolment Summary

Category	1982-83 Total	1981-82 Total
Skill and Trades Training	317	542
Private Trade Schools Universities and Other	544	428
Adult Basic Education	652	724
Total Enrolment	1,513	1,694

Table 40

Non-Status Indian and Metis Program Skill and Trades Training and Social Demand

Course	1982-83 Enrolment
Agriculture Mechanics	1
Architectural Engineering Technology	2
Auto Body Repair	1
Barbering	3
Building Contruction	8
Business Education	37
Cabinet Making	2
Carpentry	7
Certified Combined Technician	1
Certified Nursing Assistant	5
Chemical Technician	1
Child Care Worker	1
Commercial Cooking	1
Cosmetology	10
Dental Assistant	4
Dental Therapist	1
Dental Nursing	1
Diploma Nursing	10
Electrical Construction	8
Electrical Engineering	1
Fireman Training & Certificate	18
Furniture Construction	33
Heavy Equipment Operator	7
Hotel Administration	1
Human Services Training	5
Income Tax	1
Industrial Instrumentation	1
Mechanical Engineering	1
M.V.M.R.	22
Ophthalmic Dispensary	1
Part Time	73
Personnel Development Worker	1
Pre Trades Training for Women	6
Psychiatric Nursing	5
Radio and T.V. Electronics	7
Recreation Technology	2
Retail Meat Cutting	2
Service Occupational Training	5
Truck Driver Training	4
Vocational Preparation	6
Welding	11
Total	317

Table 41

Non-Status Indian and Metis Program Classes in Private Vocational Schools, Universities and Other

Type of Training	1982-83 Enrolment
Beauty Schools	13
Business and Secretarial Colleges	56
General Bible Training	17
Horsemanship	6
Saskatchewan Indian Federated College	148
Technical Institutes and Colleges.*	12
University of Regina	154
University of Saskatoon	130
University Other	8
Total	544

* Technical Institutes located outside of Saskatchewan

Table 42

Non-Status Indian and Metis Program Adult Basic Education

Institution	1982-83 Enrolment
Community Colleges (in 35 locations)	492
Meadow Lake Regional Vocational Centre	69
Prince Albert Vocational Centre	91
Total	652

Table 43

Training of the Disadvantaged Program Training Area and Enrolment

Training Area	1982-83 Enrolment	1981-82 Enrolment
University	74	85
Technical Institutes	33	41
Community Colleges	72	73
Trade Schools	13	23
Special Training Centres	167	203
Other Training Services		
Training-on-the-Job		
In Government	—	25
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	53	63
Native Employment In-Government Program	—	42
H/S, Correspondence, etc.	15	17
Out-of-Province Training	18	19
Foreign Training	11	14
Total	456	605

Table 44

Northern Training Summary — 1982-83

Name of Course	Number of Courses Held	Enrolment	Number of Student Training Days*
Skills Training:			
Motor Vehicle Trouble Shooting	1	8	224
Small Motor Repair	5	48**	1,380
Security I and II	1	12**	360
Trapper Training	2	27	2,535
Micro Computer Training	1	10**	230
Nechi Counsellor	1	8	752
Clerk Typist	1	8**	1,152
Carpentry	1	12**	504
Airbrakes	1	20	200
Welding	3	25**	1,556
Fibreglass Boat Repair	1	15	60
Transport Upgrading	4	32**	1,096
Business Education	4	43**	4,678
Heavy Equipment Mechanic	2	16**	1,688
Commercial Cooking	2	12**	892
Prospecting	1	15	435
Lab Technician	1	16**	2,784
Supervision	1	10	50
Survey Aide	2	22**	938
Administrative Secretary	1	12**	1,848
Television Technician	1	10**	800
Sub-total	37	381	24,162
Adult Basic Education:			
Home Carpentry	1	8	216
Community Life Skills	1	7	98
Home Management	1	12	504
Pre-tech	6	59**	4,500
Life Skills	3	33**	2,082
Community Support Program	1	7	105
Driver Education	5	78	1,125
J.O.T. Life Skills	1	14**	2,128
English Fluency	1	10	650
B.T.S.D. 8 - 10	8	94**	9,722
Sub-total	28	322	21,130
Grand Total	65	703	45,292

* A Student Training Day is defined as one student attending classes one day.

** Denotes joint sponsorship with the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

Table 45

Grants to Community Colleges
April 1, 1982 — March 31, 1983

College	1982-83 Total
Carlton Trail Community College	$ 503,308.00
Coteau Range Community College	547,928.00
Cumberland Community College	396,470.00
Cypress Hills Community College	572,510.00
La Ronge Region Community College	299,381.25
Lakeland College	92,903.00
Mistikwa Community College	496,380.00
Natonum Community College	508,980.00
North East Community College	228,676.25
Parkland Community College	633,530.00
Prairie West Community College	450,294.00
Regina Plains Community College	805,956.00
Saskatoon Region Community College	805,598.00
South East Region Community College	640,486.00
West Side Community College	274,400.00
Total	$7,256,800.50

Table 46

Student Assistance Expenditure
July 1, 1982 — June 30, 1983

	July 1, 1982 June 30, 1983	July 1, 1981 June 30, 1982
Department of Continuing Education		
Canada Student Loan	$11,709,985	$ 8,643,075
Saskatchewan Student Loan	11,045	18,830
Saskatchewan Student Bursaries	6,189,065	4,298,415
Technical Institute Scholarships	83,485	78,930
French Language Bursaries and Fellowships	96,199	97,779
Fuhrmann Emergency Loan	8,950	15,040
Edward Schreyer Multi-Cultural Scholarship	2,000	—
D. R. Simmons Award	500	500
James Dickson Scholarship	—	1,000
Sub Total	$18,101,229	$13,153,569
Department of Education		
General Proficiency Awards	280,600	276,800
French Language Teacher Bursaries	108,328	88,080
College Mathieu Residency Bursaries	94,330	99,440
Teacher Education Bursaries	108,350	96,100
Teacher of Hearing and Visually Impaired Bursaries	10,500	—
Suntep	987,027	596,176
Sub Total	1,589,135	1,156,596
University of Saskatchewan	2,024,404	1,285,522
University of Regina	615,076	177,840
Provincial Library	4,000	3,000
Department of Agriculture	55,940	7,200
Department of Social Services	36,399	9,750
Department of Health	326,248	259,960
Saskatchewan Research Council	24,600	41,100
Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development	6,500	10,000
Sub Total	3,093,167	1,794,372
Total	$22,783,531	$16,104,537

Table 47

Vocational Centres — Total Operating Costs April 1, 1982 — March 31, 1983

Vocational Centres	1982-83 Total
Prince Albert Vocational Centre	$1,087,305.00
Meadow Lake Regional Vocational Centre	452,871.22
Total	$1,540,176.22

Table 48

Technical Institutes — Total Operating Costs April 1, 1982 — March 31, 1983

Technical Institute	1982-83 Total
Saskatchewan Technical Institute	$10,685,758.27
Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences	14,163,812.54
Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences	8,867,349.60
Total	$33,716,920.41

Table 49

Department of Advanced Education and Manpower — Statement of Expenditures* April 1, 1982 — March 31, 1983

The Department of Advanced Education and Manpower's operations are financed out of the general revenues of the province in accordance with a budget approved by the Legislature. Spending for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1983 was as follows:

	1982-83 Total
Executive Administration	$ 347,104.43
Administrative Services Branch	587,409.43
Student Services Branch	510,536.42
Policy Planning and Management Information Systems Branch	1,036,928.95
Occupational Training Division	958,546.71
Community Colleges Branch	964,881.93
Program Development Branch	597,265.23
Trade and Occupational Training (Outside Centres)	10,772,183.24
Training of the Disadvantaged	2,181,909.11
Technical Institutes — Total	33,716,920.41
Vocational Centres — Total	1,540,176.22
Science Policy Secretariat	160,712.98
Northern Continuing Education Branch	2,557,379.32
Grant to Saskatchewan Educational Communications Corporation	1,627,059.38
Grant to Saskatchewan Archives Board	797,110.00
Grant to Saskatchewan Student Aid Fund	5,000,000.00
Grants to Community Colleges	7,256,800.50
Grant to Universities Commission**	124,409,000.00
Grants to Private, Federated, Affiliated Colleges	5,568,565.19
Grants to Other Educational Agencies	147,452.18
Total	$200,737,941.63

* Net recovery from Revolving Fund operations at Technical Institutes not included.
** Does not include Heritage Fund expenditures for university construction of $2,290,000.

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